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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.
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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Petitions from Allegheny and Other Counties in Favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Purdon's Digest Bill Again on the House Calendar.

Bill to Divide Cities into Five Classes

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 27, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

A large number of petitions were presented, among them one from fifteen hundred citizens of Pittsburgh, presented by Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, asking the Legislature to instruct our United States Senators and advise our members of Congress to favor measures giving Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Similar petitions were presented from citizens of Lycoming, Montour, Somerset and Bedford counties.

Mr. Strang, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably House bill No. 14, supplementary to the act relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amending the same by striking out the section which directs the monthly balances to be invested in bonds of the United States.

Mr. Strang stated that the bill was of the utmost importance, and moved that it be read the first time, which was agreed to.

Bills Introduced—Act releasing notaries public appointed subsequent to the 19th of February, 1875, from commission fees, if reappointed.

Act to alter certain rules of law in the construction of deeds and wills and simplifying conveyances.

Supplementary to the act relating to Orphans' Courts.

Act relative to live stock, prohibiting strays.

Act regulating the management of county jails, penitentiaries and houses of refuge and correction of this State. This act provides for the separation of colored and white persons, and that colored persons shall be under the care of persons of their own color.

On motion of Mr. Albright, Senate bill No. 5, "An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases," was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Bills on Third Reading—Supplement to an act entitled "An act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy." Amended by virtually restoring the orignal provisions of the bill.

Act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens of mortgages. Amended, on motion of Mr. Jones.

Act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads. Amended so as to apply to counties having less than 45,000 inhabitants.

Bills on Second Reading—Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. Agreed to, as amended, on motion of Mr. Strang.

Act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions. Agreed to.

Act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, aldermanand justices of peace, requiring a brief record on the information the residence of persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property. Agreed to.

Act relating to the transfer of loans of cities and counties. Agreed to.

Act authorizing appeals from assess nents in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas. Agreed to.

Senator Wood made a humorous address on the resolution introduced by him a few days ago, relative to Ground Hog Day. The resolution was postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Strang that an invitation be extended to ex-Senator Maclay to reply.

The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate, but they were not confirmed:

Notaries Public—Andrew Humbert, Pittsburgh; M. S. Miles, Petrolia, Butler county; H. J. Hammond, Edenburg, Clarion county. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

The Speaker laid before the House the petition of 1,500 citizens of Allegheny, asking the Legislature to request our Representatives, and instruct our Senators, in Congress to vote for the bill giving aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Bills on Second Reading—Act relating to the powers and duties of the burgesses of boroughs. Negatived.

Supplementary act providing for the appointment of special detective officers in any county of the Commonwealth. This act gives additional powers to those granted special detectives by the act of 1874. Passed.

Mr. Christy moved to reconsider the bill defeated on third reading, giving arbitrators two dollars per day. Agreed to, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Supplementary to the act of 1874, dividing cities into three classes, which has for its object the increase of the number of classes. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

The above is Mr. Long's bill, which divides cities of the State into five classes. It has been unanimously reported affirmatively by the General Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Piper read in place a bill to provide for a proper educational display at the Centennial.

On motion of Mr. Yerkes, the vote on the bill giving Purdon's Digest to members, was reconsidered and the bill again placed on the calendar.

Supplementary act prescribing the manner in which counties may divide boroughs into wards. Recommitted.

Act empowering camp meetings to employ a police force. Agreed to.

Act to provide for the payment of costs in certain cases. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 26, 1876.

The session of the Senate, to-day, was occupied, mainly, in a discussion of a supplement to Wallace's bill of 1872 to punish conspiracies for overawing laborers.

The discussion brought out a string of facts on the labor question and the legislation brought about by it which proved exceedingly interesting, and will justify being repeated here at some length.

Prior to the act of 1872, the only law for prosecuting those who combined, through trades' unions or otherwise, to overawe laborers and prevent them from working, when disposed to do so, was an indictment at common law for conspiracy.

This remedy being slow and, in the opinion of many employers in the coal regions, ineffective, Mr. Wallace brought in and had passed the act of 1872. The act was entitled "An act to *relieve* laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth;" but the act itself does not recite any offense indictable as "conspiracy," and it relieves those only who could not be indicted for the other hand, it creates a new offense, not before punishable at common law, so that it is, in effect, an act to subject laborers to prosecution for a new offense, which is defiance. The bill was, therefore, a carefully concealed trap, its real purpose being hidden under its false title.

This act provides that it shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, acting either as individuals or in an organized capacity, to refuse to work for any one when, in their opinion, the wages are insufficient, or when their treatment is brutal or offensive, without being subject to prosecutions for conspiracy; but this was a right the workingmen had before the act was passed, so that is conferred no new privilege upon them. The nb or gist of the act was contained in the concluding proviso, which reads thus:

"*Provided* that nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons *who shall in any way hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.*"

The words italicized created a new offense, not punishable under the common law, and it was under this act, which was sustained by Judge Orvis, that Messrs. Siney and Parks were indicted and tried in the Clearfield court.

Having felt the grip of this legislation, prepared by his Democratic friend Wallace, Mr. Siney comes here with a bill to amend the act of 1872 by declaring that it shall be so construed "that the use of lawful or peaceful means shall not be regarded as 'in any way hindering' persons who desire to labor, and that the use of force or threats of harm to persons or property shall alone be regarded as in any way hindering those who desire to labor for their employers," &c.

The bill came up to-day on third reading, and a motion was made by Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment; but this was voted down—12 to 21—and Mr. Yerkes then moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, which was agreed to—24 to 13. The amendment offered by Mr. Yerkes was as follows: Insert after the words "lawful and peaceful means" the words "having for their object a lawful purpose," and adding after the words "persons or property" the words "or other acts or demonstrations intended to intimidate." The bill as amended now reads as follows:

That the second proviso in the first section of said act, which reads as follows: "that nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall in any wey hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers," shall be so construed that the use of lawful or peaceful means, having for their object a lawful purpose, shall not be regarded as "in any way hindering" persons who desire to labor, and that the use of force or threats of harm to persons or property, or other acts or demonstrations intended to intimidate, shall alone be regarded as in any way hindering persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

The bill in this shape will come up on final passage to-morrow, and from present appearances will not get enough votes to pass it. Siney was very much dejected over the change made in the bill by Mr. Yerkes' amendment, and he does not care, now, whether it passes or not. He cannot, under its provisions, accomplish an unlawful act by "lawful or peaceful means."

The supplement to the act fixing the terms of city, borough, township and ward officers, which passed the Senate to-day, does not alter the act of last year except in providing that in counties where the regular terms of court do not begin on the first Monday of April, or immediately preceding, the terms of constables elected under the act 1875 shall be extended to the third Monday of April. SPECIAL.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. WINDOM presented a petition of the citizens of Minnesota, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Red river of the North. Referred. He also presented a statement showing the increase of business on that river during the last year, which was referred to be printed.

Mr. HAMILTON presented a memorial of delegations of Choctaw, Creek and Cherokee Indians now in Washington, asking the repeal of certain acts granting lands in the Indian Territory to railroads. Referred.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented a report prepared by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and submitted to the Secretary in December, 1872, in regard to the erroneous practices in accounting in the Treasury which have grown up in usage or have been authorized by law. Mr. Boutwell said that when the report was prepared a bill was submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, which was approved by the committee and passed by the House, but it failed in the Senate, although it was passed for the purpose of remedying all such erroneous practices. He thought the report prepared by the Chief Clerk of sufficient importance to be printed for the use of the Senate, and therefore moved to have it printed. Agreed to.

Mr. MERRILL presented the petition of manufacturers of envelopes, stationers and printers, asking the passage of a law to discontinue the sale of stamped envelopes by the Government. Referred.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a preamble and resolution reciting the provisions of the third section of the act of July 1, 1862, in regard to and for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, to the effect that the land granted to said road, not disposed of within three years after the completion of the road, should be disposed of by sections, at a price therein named, &c., and directing the Commissioner of Public Lands to inquire at what date said road was completed, if the time fixed or the sale of such land has expired and what further legislation is necessary to carry into effect the act of 1862 above referred to. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL called up the House joint resolution to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury subject to the requisition of said Commissioners. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations, to strike out of the House bill the clause prohibiting any further issue of 3.65 bonds, and that nothing in the bill shall be construed as binding on the Government of the United States to pay the interest or principal of bonds issued contrary to or in pursuance of law, were agreed to.

The bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside, and the consideration of the bill to confirm preemption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department, was resumed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved that unfinished business be laid aside informally and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. The motion to lay aside the Homestead bill was agreed to, the pending amendment being that submitted yesterday by Mr. Howe, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to confirm the title which the State of Wisconsin, or its assignees, may have to lands granted to the State in aid in the construction of railroads, approved June 3, 1856. After debate the vote was taken on the amendment and passed—yeas 27, nays 20; and it was rejected—yeas 8, nays 41.

Mr. HOWE then submitted an amendment providing that the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall not hereafter restore lands to the market without authority from Congress. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 39.

Mr. HOWE next submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be held to confer upon the General Land Office power to restore to the market any land granted to a State for railroad purposes. Rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the act shall affect any rights that are now vested. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 36.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment to strike out of the third section the words "whenever the grantee was in default in performance of any of the conditions imposed by such grant," so that the section would read that all such preemption and homestead entries which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, in conformity to the rules and instructions thereof, within the limits of any land grant, at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid and the making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor." Agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment that the act shall not be construed as forbidding any obligation of the United States to compensate any person on account of any claim or right such as of or arising from the Revised Statutes 16, nays 32.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendment made by the committee agreed to. The bill was then read the third time, the yeas and nays were ordered and it was passed—yeas 41, nays 9, Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill, of Maine, and Robertson voting in the negative.

The bill, as passed, is as follows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all pre-emption and homestead entries, or entries in compliance with any law of the United States, of public lands, made in good faith by actual settlers upon tracts of land of not more than 160 acres each, within the limits of any land granted prior to the time when notice of withdrawal of lands embraced in such grant was received at the local land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to the market by order of the General Land Office, and where the pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with by the settlers, and where the proofs have been made by the parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. That when at the time of such withdrawal, as aforesaid, a valid pre-emption or homestead claim existed upon any lands within the limits of any such grants which afterwards were abandoned and under the decisions and ruling of the Land Department were reentered by pre-emption or homestead claimants, who have complied with the laws governing pre-emption or homestead entries, or shall make proper proofs required under such laws, such entries shall be deemed valid and patents shall issue therefor to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. That all such pre-emption and homestead entries which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, or in pursuance of the rules and instructions thereof, within the limits of any land grant at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the laws and the due proof therefor required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the bill to provide for the payment of interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds was taken up so as to come up as unfinished business tomorrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A question of privilege was caused by Mr. DUNNELL in reference to some remarks made by Mr. White, of Kentucky, some days ago, which were regarded as offensive to Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, and which Mr. White had at the time agreed to expunge from the report as "not parliamentary." *Congressional Record.* Mr. Dunnell, however, complained that a portion of the offensive matter had found its way into the report, and he moved that the member from Kentucky might be allowed to make a statement in the House in vindication of the Clerk. The House having given its assent.

Mr. KNOTT quoted the offensive remarks, which had reference, first, to the vote of Mr. Adams when a member of Congress, on what Mr. White designated the "salary grab," reflecting upon Mr. Adams' career as a Union soldier. Mr. Knott defended Mr. Adams' record in both these connections, and said there never could be any truthful imputation on his [Adams'] patriotism or loyalty.

After a discussion participated in by Messrs. Hale, of Maine, Blackburn and Dunnell,

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, objected to further alteration of the record, and there the matter ended.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill to amend sections 3,863 and 3,894, providing penalties for the sending of obscene matter through the mails.

The bill having been read, Mr. CONGER criticised it as being too general and sweeping, in this, that it would apply to newspapers in which an offensive advertisement might be inserted.

Mr. CANNON defended the bill, claiming that it was a mere modification of the existing law and did not apply to advertisements in newspapers, unless they were received or published in pursuance of a scheme to disseminate this offensive kind of literature.

Mr. CONGER, in view of Mr. Cannon's explanation, withdrew his objection.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, criticised one of the descriptions of prohibited matter used in the bill, "things adapted for any indecent or immoral purpose," as being too broad, and recalled the time when anti-slavery newspapers were thrown out of the mails as immoral publications.

Mr. CANNON defended the bill from Mr. Hoar's criticisms, and claimed that the whole scope of the bill was to limit it for the purpose of preventing the circulation of obscene matter through the mails.

Mr. GARFIELD represented that the House ought to be very careful in this class of legislation, and recalled, as evidence of its dangerous character, the fact that a few years ago the publishers of a New York paper were sent to the penitentiary for three years for publishing a contribution from George Francis Train, wholly illogical in its character, deriding the ordinarily received notions of the Trinity, but in which not an obscene or scurrilous word was used. The judge, however, charged the jury that the paper was blasphemous in the highest degree, and the jury found the publisher guilty. If the language of the law was liable to a construction of that sort, so that really Congress would enter the domain of theological opinion and bring down upon the *odium theologicum*, which was worse even than political odium, the House ought to be exceedingly careful in its legislation concerning that subject.

Mr. CHITTENDEN moved the recommittal of the bill, and expressed his desire to go before the committee that he might show, by recent transactions in Brooklyn, the impropriety of such a law. He pledged himself to show a special case of oppression against an honorable and innocent man that required an amendment to the law, but in a very different way from that proposed.

Mr. BLAND suggested that such a law would exclude from the mails newspapers containing reports of the Beecher trial.

Mr. CANNON avowed himself to be in favor of excluding from the mails whatever newspaper or book circulated the reports of trials of an obscene character, or of a character calculated to corrupt the morals of the country.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said that in his judgment this bill very clearly exposed the press of the country to a danger a hundred fold greater than the one contained in Mr. Poland's bill, which so justly excited the press of the country recently. Whenever a jury in any locality should find that a paper contained matter which might be devoted to a purpose which the jury deemed not only indecent but immoral, the jury might convict the man who sent it or the man who received it through the mails, and the postmaster might exclude the paper from the mails. If the bill was to be recommitted, he desired to bring out this point in the hearing of the House, so that the new law might correct the great danger to which the press and people were exposed. The bill was recommitted.

Mr. BEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, adversely, the bill to establish a Department of Commerce. Laid on the table.

Mr. DOUGLASS, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend section 190 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting officers, clerks or employees in any of the offices of the Government from acting as counsel, attorney or agent, or being interested in any form in prosecuting either claims or patents, applications for which was pending while they were such clerks or employees; also that any Government officer recognizing such person in any application shall be guilty of misdemeanor, from service. After discussion the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. BANNING addressed the committee. He spoke of times being hard, money being scarce and taxation heavy, and said that it was the duty of Congress to cut off every unnecessary expenditure and to exercise the most rigid economy. In doing this, much aid or assistance might not be expected from the other [Republican] side of the House, because his [Democratic] friends had taken away the luxury which the Republicans had enjoyed at the public expense and had exposed to the country their extravagance and wicked waste of public money. He was not surprised that Republicans should oppose the bill for reductions in this bill to the ignorance of the committee which created it, simply because Republican legislators arrogated to themselves all wisdom and regarded the people as ignorant. Success had crazed the brains and turned the heads of members of the Republican party, until, in place of Lincoln and Stanton and Chase, battling for freedom and against fraud and corruption, the country was burdened with the present extravagant Administration, with its Whisky Ring, its Indian Ring, its Credit Mobilier, its Pacific Mail Subsidies and its Real Estate Pool. He trusted that the Democratic party would be relieved from the path of duty by the people themselves manouvering so as to bring about a change

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1876.

CONGRESS having at length done its duty with regard to the Centennial, let there be no faltering now by the States.

THUS far the Democratic idea of economy and retrenchment, as illustrated in Congress, consists in robbing PETER to pay PAUL.

THE member from the Twenty-third Congressional district pleads that he was "true to his convictions." And his constituents propose to be true to theirs.

THE Boston *Globe* wants a pure *opera bouffe*. This is as though one should require of the member from the Twenty-third Congressional district to be patriotic and sensible.

THE "communists" of the different cities of the country are reported to be secretly preparing for an outbreak, "a simultaneous uprising all over the country" being under advisement. This news would be more ominous if it were more true.

THE College of William and Mary in Virginia is again before Congress as a claimant for damages sustained during the war. No attention should be paid to it, so long as that institution refuses to recognize the Civil Rights bill or to admit colored students to its educational advantages.

ONE of the greatest sources of expense connected with the public school system is extravagant school houses. In Massachusetts the system has become so expensive that the alternative is that the State must either increase the income of the fund so as to restore equality, or lessen the means for the education and enlightenment of the children.

MASSACHUSETTS thinks that the chief cause of pauperism in that State is immigration, and hence she proposes to pass laws prohibiting the immigration from other States and foreign countries, of persons who are liable to become public dependants or inmates of the prisons. The manner in which she proposes to ascertain this liability is not stated.

THE House Judiciary Committee having agreed to report a bill to allow the evidence of criminals to be taken in criminal courts, the Chicago *Times* denounces it as a measure "to encourage perjury." The principal object of the bill is to enable convicted whisky ring conspirators to give evidence in succeeding trials. Is anybody in Chicago afraid?

AN OLD weather couplet, in reference to January, runs thus:
A sad barren year the farmer foresees,
Whose orchards this month snow budding frees.

Throughout the country apprehensions are expressed that the fruit crop will be badly injured from early budding, caused by the prolonged mild weather and warm sunshine of the present month.

STATE SENATOR MURPHY, of Davenport, Iowa, a Democrat and a Catholic, has been publicly denounced by the Catholic laity of that city for introducing into the Legislature a proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting sectarian appropriations. The indignation meeting was held at the church at which the Senator is in the habit of worshipping—which indicates that it had a priestly origin.

IT is a suggestive fact that, throughout the country, savings banks are changing their investments, as far as possible, from real estate mortgages to United States bonds, the repeated "runs" upon a number of these institutions during the past year admonishing the rest of the wisdom of having their securities of such a character as can be converted into hard cash, if need be, at short notice.

THE latest report concerning BABCOCK is to the effect that he will summon Secretary BRISTOW at the trial as a witness to prove that he never attempted to interfere in revenue matters, never sought to influence appointments and removals, and never approached the Secretary on any matters connected with the whisky cases or revenue affairs of any nature. It does not appear how this kind of negative testimony is expected to help his case.

THERE had been a general impression that the Centennial appropriation measure had gone to sleep in the Senate, but the few leading Southern men who advocated it maintained that the vote of the South upon the bill would be an index of the desire of that section of the country for reconciliation. Results, however, proved the contrary. The Southern Democrats voted almost solid against the bill. There was but thirty-four affirmative votes from the South, and of these twelve were Republican. Nearly all the Democratic votes from the following States were cast against the bill: North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.

PERHAPS a sufficient answer to the malignant insinuations of the *Post* and of those political sheets and shysters of whose Bourbon ravings it is the weak echo, concerning the falsifications of the monthly statements of the public debt, in which millions of reduction were claimed to hoodwink the people"—*vide* yesterday's issue of that paper—may be found in the frank admission of the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, who certainly cannot be accused of partiality toward either the Administration in general or ex-Secretary of the Treasury BOUTWELL in particular, that "there is not the slightest ground for suspicion of frauds, or that the Treasury books have been doctored for political purposes."

REFERRING to the probability that the Ontario Legislature will extend the franchise to the Indian population of that province and place them on an equality with white men, the New York *Express* spitenetically says:

"It is strange that some of our prurient philanthropists and no-distinction-in-color advocates have no bowels of compassion for red men of our own country. If the Indian, through some climatic agency, became black, we should doubtless have some movement with reference to his "sacred rights."

There is a Republican proposition now before Congress to extend the rights of citizenship to all Indians residing within the boundaries of States, breaking up their tribal relations, dividing the reservations now occupied by them into severalties, and placing them upon the same footing as other citizens toward the State and National Government. It would probably benefit the *Express* to change its habit of sneering cynicism for one of closer observation.

WE SEE it stated that General HANCOCK, of the United States Army, was a prominent guest at a recent banquet in honor of the memory of General LEE, at Mobile, Alabama, and that he responded to a toast. LEE was educated at West Point at the expense of the National Government. He served in the regular army for thirty-two years after he had been graduated at the national academy. He rose steadily through various grades, until he was made colonel of cavalry. He was trusted without reserve by the Government. There was nothing of which he could complain. His obligations to the country and the Government were of the greatest; and yet he left the service which he had been used so well and confided in so absolutely, to take part in a wicked movement for the express purpose of destroying the very Government of which he had been one of the most favored servants for a generation. But it is understood that General HANCOCK is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

THE last annual report of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, just published, shows that the foreign exports from Chicago during the past year were 136,715 tons, of which 86,901 tons passed through Philadelphia and New York over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, in the proportion of 71,648 tons *via* Philadelphia, against 8,063 tons *via* New York. In 1874 the portion of this carrying trade secured by the great feeder of the Pennsylvania Railroad was 29,660 tons, showing an increase in a single year of 59,791 tons. This gratifying augmentation is partly due to the liberal management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and partly to the large interest it possesses in the American steamship line. Previous to the establishment of direct steam communication with Europe, Philadelphia was *entirely* dependent upon New York for her imports and exports, except what was conveyed in sailing crafts. The transatlantic steamship business of Philadelphia is now permanently established, and it is likely in time to assume proportions which will give it a rank equal to the largest interests.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Petitions in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad have been placed at the Fifth National Bank for signature, and as the early presentation of such petitions in the State Legislature and Congress is desirable, those who favor granting Congressional aid to that enterprise are requested to call at the bank and affix their signatures.

As Congress established the precedent of granting the aid of the national credit to build the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and the Northern Pacific road, it is now too late to set the precedent aside and take ground against *all* subsidies. The time for asserting that principle was before the present Pacific roads were built, and not after it. Two gigantic and overshadowing monopolies have been built up under Congressional aid, and the only way to destroy the monopoly they possess, and prevent them from becoming a national curse, is to extend similar aid to a rival road, at a sufficient distance from the others to render absorption and consolidation impossible. This can be done only by extending to the Texas Pacific a liberality akin in its breadth to that shown to the Union and Central Pacific roads.

The Southwest has even a broader claim than this. The National Government has not, hitherto, favored that section in the help given by it to national development; and it may therefore well be called upon to show as much kindness to one section as another. A government with any paternal feeling in it should be as generous to one portion of the country as to another.

The mercantile community of Pittsburgh are particularly interested in this project aside from its inherent claims. The resumption of work upon this grand enterprise, with the certainty of its being pressed to completion, would revive the demand for labor, stimulate national industry and contribute amazingly to the restoration of national confidence. The dawn of a new commercial life would follow a revived industry, and every man in business should welcome the opportunity for speeding an enterprise that will carry life and vigor in its train.

"THE National Woman Suffrage Association will hold its eighth semi-annual convention, in Washington, on the 27th and 28th inst., on which occasion 'The women of the United States will again press their claims to self-government.' 'Once more into the breach, dear friends!'—or, as some scoffer might say, 'Once more into the breeches, dear friends!'"—*Chicago Tribune*.

This is more shallow flippancy. Sooner or later the woman suffrage movement is bound to prevail. It is making progress day by day throughout the country. Woman suffrage has been a success in Wyoming, where it has brought the Territory out of a state of lawlessness to subjection to law. The judges, the press and the people of the Territory generally indorse it. Any sufficient denial of the right of women to vote must be based on one of four grounds; the financial, the educational, the moral or the military ground. But it would seem that women who are taxed have as much right to vote as the man who is taxed, while on the ground of education they can certainly claim equality with men. There are probably to-day in many women capable of judging wisely at the age of eighteen as men at twenty-one. No one, we fancy, will claim that woman is morally inferior to man. In shutting out whisky rings, and other such enormities, we can always count on the moral support of women. On the military ground it is said that woman must not vote because she cannot fight, but it would be a curious question to decide to whom the right of suffrage most belongs, our first victory of Independence, man or woman. The women were the home guard; they sent out, equipped and nursed their husbands, sons and brothers, and so they did during the late war. It is the duty of the Government to give woman her rights. And she will obtain them, in the end.

THE prospects for our foreign trade, this year, point to a considerable improvement over 1875. It is estimated that our exports will embrace more than 3,000,000 bales of cotton; not less than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides a large quantity of corn; 300,000,000 pounds of cured meats, with increased quantities of petroleum, tobacco, naval stores, etc. But the most marked increase in our exports will probably be of domestic manufactures. Their reduced cost, the result of cheaper labor and cheaper raw materials, as well as their intrinsic value, will be likely to commend them to a much wider array of customers. Our exports of domestic cotton fabrics last year were nearly twice as large as in 1874; and although the increase was the effect in part of unusual commercial circumstances, the goods were transmitted to markets that were hardly expected to buy of us. A further increase is looked for in the East Indies and South American trade. A great deal has also been accomplished during the past two years in the way of settling up and clearing the field for new operations; and the improved character of the bank clearance statements and reports of railroads show that the fruits of this toilsome but necessary and wholesome process are at length beginning to appear.

TEN or twelve years ago Japan was hermetically sealed against Christianity and Christian education; to-day, with in certain treaty limits, both are as free as in the Keystone State, and beyond those limits the Government is tolerant, so far as is safe, with more than thirty millions of subjects who are groping in the accumulated darkness and prejudices of more than a thousand years. For a nation stepping in a day from such a past, into the family of the foremost nations on the globe, her record for the past few years is among the wonders of the age. Her statesmen have been extraordinarily quick to comprehend and apply the republican idea of the equality of woman. The Empress, ignoring her past seclusion, has come forward with her purse and her sex to aid her country women, and her interest in their education may be seen in the words she lately uttered, when a normal school for the education of girls was formally opened in the capital. She said:

"Upon hearing last year that this school was about to be established in order to foster the growth of education for girls, I was unable to contain my joy. The construction is now been completed and the ceremony of its opening has been performed. My earnest desire is that this school may henceforth be prosperous, and that I may eventually see the beautiful fruit of female education appear in profusion throughout the whole of the land."

Each Child Shall Have His School.

Old Europe groans with palaces,
Has lords enough, and more;
We plant and build by foaming seas
A city of the poor;
For day by day could Boston buy
Their honest laborer overpay.

The noble craftsman we promote,
Disown the knave and fool;
Each honest man shall have his vote,
Each child shall have his school.
For what avail the plow or sail,
Or land, or life, if freedom fail?

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson in the February Atlantic.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The latest name for criminal "insanity" is "incoherent nervousness."

Great crowds of emigrants are pouring into California—and pouring out again.

"The girls of Santa Cruz are never allowed to be alone with gentlemen." That's rum.

It is reported that President Grant has recently been investing in Bonanza mining stock.

Women get a monopoly of neuralgia because so much of their heads are exposed to the air.

Hartford people think of chosing "Mark Twain" for Mayor. He will exercise Clemens-y.

The Iowa Quakers are sensible. They protest against the restoration of capital punishment.

The Bureau of Education is busily at work preparing for a splendid exhibit at the Centennial.

Massachusetts is earning a very unenviable notoriety for furnishing heavenly-liveried knaves.

The author of Ginx's Baby is pronounced the biggest snob in Europe. Donn Piatt returned some time ago.

Russia proposes to introduce compulsory education; but the Russian Government is an absolute despotism.

The *Buckwheat Thresher* is the name of a new paper in Northern New York. It should sell like hot cakes.

A Michigan paper tells how "Mr. Colfax began his lecture with a peroration." He closed with an exordium.

Vallandigham's grave is unmarked, even by a headstone. The Congressional Confederates should remedy this.

A terrible amount of illness is said to be occasioned by impurities in soap, especially in the scented varieties.

The Centennial is to have a special building for exhibiting the products of the newspaper press of the United States.

An immigration bureau and depot in the interest of the Mississippi Valley States is to be established at New Orleans.

There is a society in New York for the encouragement of wearing clean shirts. It should be shifted to Washington.

A Berlin Barnum has secured possession of the clockwork of the Bremerhaven infernal machine and has it on exhibition.

The Sierra avalanches are terribly plentiful and large this winter, and the railroad men are having a desperately hard time of it.

Diphtheria has New York city by the throat. The deaths from that cause jumped up to 155 last week from 128 the week before.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Democratic Bourbonism is merely an honest and harmless clinging to exploded ideas." That paper willings.

John Bull is scared over the reported prospect of a reappearance of the dreadful plague which raged on the Continent and in England in 1665.

Riding the clouds. The Peruvians have built a railroad in the Andes, some portions of which are 16,000 feet above the level of the sea.

"What constitutes a call to the ministry?" is a question about to be discussed by the preachers of Indianapolis. Let's say $5,000 a year.

The theatrical managers of New York city are considering the propriety of lowering the prices of admission to their different establishments.

Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, has secured a large tract of wild land in that State to colonize with Irish people from the crowded cities of the East.

The statistics of San Francisco for last year show the assessed value of its property to be $316,556,205, in about equal proportions of real and personal estate.

"After us the flood." Never, it is said, has there been such expensive dressing seen as the wives of those "in authority" at Washington indulge in this winter.

The fact is not generally known that Matthew Carey introduced the system of annual book fairs, or trade sales, in this country, soon after peace was declared.

An eminent physician insists that domestic infelicity is the excuse for most cases of drunkenness upon the part of the husband. "The woman thou gavest me," etc.

The sale of "puts" and "calls" on stocks is to be made a penal offense in New York. Correct. You "put" your money in the hands of the speculator, and "call" for it in vain.

The "Hub" is going to have a Centennial celebration on its own hook, on the 17th of March, "Evacuation day," the one hundredth anniversary of the departure of the British troops out of Boston.

Nearly one-half of the forty thousand cases considered by the justices of New York city last year were cases of intoxication, and almost ninety per cent. of the whole were due to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Recent excavations have discovered a station of the Roman fire brigade, a very interesting relic of old Rome. The Roman firemen were organized under Augustus, with a force of twelve cohorts of watchmen, each of 700 men.

The California Legislature is trying to pass a law defining the rights of the children of white fathers by Indian mothers, now classified as Indians; and the children of Chinese parents, regarded as natives of their fathers' country.

PERSONAL.

Helen Eliza Benson, the wife of William Lloyd Garrison, died on Tuesday, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

The Kentucky Legislature has elected Mrs. Cornelia Bush to be State Librarian. She is the first woman to held a State office in Kentucky.

A correspondent, being in the private office of a Washington pawnbroker, saw a fashionable lady come in and pawn a diamond cross worth $1,200 for $350. He doesn't state what *he* was doing there.

Frederic H. Brydges, the male party to the Montreal elopement scandal, is said to be a magnificent specimen of physical humanity, standing six feet and two inches in his socks, well proportioned, and straight as an arrow. He would make a splendid target for pistol-practice.

The Standing Committee of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa, which is still without a bishop, has decided not to call a special convention for the election of Bishop Lee's successor. The bishopric will therefore remain vacant until the meeting of the annual convention, which will be held in May next.

David Snow, the Boston merchant who recently died, leaving a handsome fortune to his heirs and public institutions, inserted a piece of capital good advice in his will. He urged his heirs "to invest their means in some safe way and pursue some steady, permanent, legitimate business or employment with great perseverance and energy."

Congressmen Faulkner, of West Virginia, recently had a resolution passed by the House, asking why workmen at Harper's Ferry Armory in 1860 and 1861 were not paid. The Secretary of War replied because a paymaster there, named Murphy, became defaulter of $57,000, and that the Government has never been able to recover from his bondsman, *who was Faulkner himself.*

A Curiosity from the Deep.

Mr. John N. Stowe, of Galveston, Texas, has in his possession a curiosity from the deep which has excited wonder from all who have seen it. It consists of an old-fashioned, large-sized, black glass porter bottle, coated over with coral of the finest composition, parts of which are as red as blood. From the cork stopper there protrudes a sea-fan weed of small size, which appears to have been fastened in by some one, though the finder of the bottle stated that it was sticking out when found. Little shells are bound in the coral coating, which branches out on one side of the bottle to an inch in height. This curiosity was found by a son of Mr. Westerlage, in fifteen feet of water, in the bay in the line of Fourteenth street, last summer. An old sea captain who saw it says it must have made its way from some far-off part of the ocean where coral formations are common.

The Ormsby Furnace, in this place, made 301 tons of iron during the week ending January 22—250 tons being No. 1 foundry, the balance No. 1 mill—an average of forty-three tons a day. Considering the size of the boshes, twelve feet, this production exceeds the great yield of the Lucy Furnace at Pittsburgh. Mike Herron, the foundryman, should be awarded the "broom."—*Sharpsville, Pa., Advertiser.*

Eli Perkins is going on the stage. That's owing to its degeneracy.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Help for Stricken Apollo—A Peck of Trouble Made by Bad Schoolboys—District Convention of Y. M. C. A.—Proceedings of Blairsville O. S. Presbytery—Local Elections—The County Treasurorship.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., January 26, 1876.

Our seemingly quiet town has been stirred up during the past week, and our citizens have been called upon to contribute of their means for the suffering of Apollo, occasioned by the late fire in that once thriving town. The charity that was seemingly buried down deep in the hearts of some of our folks, was without any difficulty resurrected, and those who were heretofore denominated the close-fisted, stingy, slow-to-give kind, opened not only their hearts but their hands, and gave liberally. Several meetings were held in the Town Hall, and money and provisions were brought in until the amount reached $150 52. All of this, excepting $12 50, was laid out carefully for such things as were needed, and carefully packed and shipped to the proper authorities at Apollo, where they were distributed by persons who had been appointed for that purpose. The remaining $12 50 was expended for provisions, and they were sent to our poor at home here. Viewing the whole matter from the proper standpoint, we take it that it was a very creditable affair, and not only the authors of the enterprise, but the givers, are entitled to much credit for what they did.

Our School Directors have gotten into rather an unpleasant dilemma. From what we can learn, there has been trouble in room No. 4 for quite a while, occasioned by the incorrigibility of a lot of bad boys, who were determined to "run the machine" in their own way. This way was anything else than a pleasant one, especially to the principal of the school, who did not admire the conduct of these obstreperous boys, and took occasion to remedy the evil in the usual way; but the boys were "too many", and the principal was obliged to succumb, that is, "to go under," which he did without rendering the boys *hors de combat*, and then resigned his position as principal. This left our schools without a *head*, and it became necessary to employ another. Several were consulted and solicited to assume charge; but at last part looked at this matter squarely, and concluded that if they were not deemed suitable persons at the letting of the schools, they would not assume charge when the school was in so demoralized a condition. The answer was, emphatically, "No," and so the matter stands at this writing. We open no knots of gossip concerning the employing of teachers in our town, and it might not look to well, were the public made acquainted with some of the proceedings. It is earnestly requested that we have a board of school directors who will look to the interests of the youth of our town, and not of their own private interest, which is of a monetary character. A good teacher cannot be paid a sum sufficient in dollars and cents for the good he accomplishes. It is his time that is paid for, and as a general thing among school teachers, it is poorly paid for.

The District Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will convene in this place on the 31st inst., and continue in session for several days. A number of delegates from sister associations will be present, and a general good time is expected. If we are correctly informed, several distinguished persons are to be present and take part in the proceedings or services of the convention.

The Blairsville Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian Church is in session at present at Homer City, this county, and is very largely attended by ministers and laymen from the different charges in the presbytery.

As the time for holding the spring elections is approaching, the different head centers, or at least the would-bes, are looking around them to see if there is not a fool to nominate for this, that and the other office. In this borough the matter is considerably one-sided, the Republicans having the majority, nearly two to one. However, we allow our Democratic friends to have one inspector in the board of election. This we consider no more than right. We learn that a justice of the peace is to be elected this spring; if so, then we may expect a severe and hot contest for the office. Last spring some of our wiseacres thought they were going to have things their own way; but if they learned nothing else, they did ascertain their popularity. They may want to try on their little game again; if so, they will meet with a similar rebuke at the hands of the honest voters of our town.

The contest for the office of County Treasurer is at an end by the latter's resigning the keys to Mr. John Eby, the Treasurer-elect. This, of course, ends the fight. But it does not rub the matter out of the memory of the people the mark it made is one that cannot be easily effaced, and in the future it will be looked at by the multitude who vote as a brand which the author would love to obliterate, but will always stand as an index of what men would do had they the power so to do. We are sorry such a course was ever taken, as it will be found to be as indelible as the Spanish inquisitions, which will never be forgotten. B.

POLITICAL.

State.

It was first announced that in McKean county the appointed Sheriff held over and that there was a tie on Prothonotary. An investigation finally elects the Republican Prothonotary, C. K. Sartwell, and the new Attorney General decided that there was an election for Sheriff which puts in C. S King, who had a majority of votes.

Judge A. W. Acheson, of Washington county, recently announced his intention to resume the practice of his profession upon the expiration of his present term on the bench. A number of the leading citizens of the county, men of all parties, united in a request to him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for re-election, and, after consideration, the Judge has consented.

We learn from good authority that the County Auditors of Cumberland county have unearthed a large sized mouse while engaged in auditing the county accounts. For instance, they have found out that fox scalps were cut in two and two bears paid for one scalp; and then again it was discovered that the figures on county orders had been raised, which, to say the least, should be fully investigated. Let's see, ain't Cumberland Democratic? —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

General.

Now they are talking of Hayes and Hartranft. The two His would make a hoppin' ticket.—*Dayton Journal.*

The New Orleans *Republican* rejoices that Charles Francis Adams is a President at last. He is President of the Howard Board of Overseers of Massachusetts.

The Republican Ohio State convention will be held Wednesday, March 29th. The Prohibitionists will go through their play of nominating State officers, the 22d of February next.

The Troy *Press* thinks B. H. Hill, of Georgia, is playing into the hands of the Republicans. He certainly has not benefited the Democrats much. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

As long as the North did not insist on hanging the ringleaders of the rebellion, any hope that out of fairness the Confederates will not insist on hanging Union men because they fought for the flag.—*Exchange.*

Grant's nomination would secure a Democratic victory beyond all doubt, and no obstacle should be placed in the path of our enemies to prevent the result. Any beating down a weak candidate we may build up a strong one.—*Evansville Courier (Dem.)*

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL wants to know, you know, who removed the "political disabilities" of the first traitor, Lucifer? That is a leading question, and, of course, is inadmissible in the make-up of the Democratic platform.—*Toledo Commercial.*

Jones, of Kentucky, has not printed that second speech which he "held for revision." We are pained by this delay. Will he explain in it why he was snapped up and sent to Camp Chase as a civil prisoner? Did he steal a cavalryman's horse.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* asked, "Who of the proscribed men of the South cares to have amnesty on the terms proposed by the Republicans? If there be such a man let him be trotted out as a curiosity," and General Beauregard immediately asked to have his disabilities removed.

Iowa has entered the field with a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket. His name is George W. McCrary, Congressman, and the partisan journals are pressing his claims with energy and considerable unanimity. Most of them put the whole ticket, Blaine and McCrary.

The President-makers are relying more upon their imagination than upon facts in their estimates of the actual strength of candidates. Mr. Blaine having been put down as sure of the vote of the Minnesota delegation, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says the State is as likely to vote for Bristow as for Blaine, or for some new man in preference to either.

Among the possible candidates for Governor on the Republican side in Connecticut the following are mentioned: Abijah Catlin, ex-Speaker Amos S. Treat, Frederick J. Kingsbury, P. T. Barnum, ex-Lieutenant Governor Benjamin Douglass, Robbins Battell, John T. Rockwell and Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, ex-President of Wesleyan University.

The Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Minister to Austria, in a letter "not written for publication," thus expresses his willingness to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana: "To friends in different parts of the State who have addressed me on the subject, I have invariably replied that if the Convention tendered me the nomination I would return home and make the canvass, but if they thought it better policy to nominate some one else I should be equally well satisfied."

A little dirty, dyspeptic newspaper has been started at Brainerd, Minnesota, under the name of the *Centennial Third Termer*. In a salutatory, which is so large and ferocious as almost to swamp the paper, the editor grandiloquently says: "Cry us down, small fry newspaperdom and belligerent critics! We mean business! We have buckled on the armor of a free American citizen, and dare say what we think is right! And if any man desires to interview us, we are ready. It is pure, unadulterated third term—Centennial and Grant; and if we swim, we will carry it with us; if we sink, the bubble that marks our resting place on the bottom of the sea of disaster will be pregnant with utterings of it." Whew!—*Philadelphia Day.*

Professional Thieves.

There is a bill now before the Senate, introduced by Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, authorizing the arrest of persons suspected of being professional thieves. The bill is a supplement to an extension of the vagrant act, and is designed to bring a class within recognizance of the law who have heretofore managed to avoid its provisions. There are hundreds who are well known to the police as professional thieves, and yet who manage to escape from arrest as vagrants. They roam over the country without any visible means of support, never ask alms, nor solicit temporary lodging, for the reason that they are adroit enough to steal all such aid and accommodation. The ordinary vagrant is not always a thief. He is a loiterer on the highway, lazy and indifferent as to his ways and means of support. He will beg oftener than he will steal, and is more a nuisance than a danger. But the professional thief is no beggar. He will cunningly ask for work, to gain access to abodes and business quarters, purposely to rob them, and therefore it is only right to authorize the arrest of all such parties wherever they are found and known to the police.

What is imperatively wanted in all the counties of this State is a judiciously organized workhouse system for vagrants, common beggars and petty thieves. The whole State is now infested with hordes of wandering indigents, vagrants, vagabonds and petty thieves, who add to the general embarrassment, and who are in many cases a real danger to life and property. This horde must be fed every day. What it cannot beg it will steal, and while committing those depredations more is destroyed than is devoured or carried off. Every city, borough and county could so organize this idleness and vagrancy as to make its arrest and punishment a benefit to all concerned. The streets and roads of the State could all be improved by the utilized labor of this class and by a discipline of this kind, which is not of the character of a degradation or even a punishment, many a good man on the brink of permanent vagrancy could be saved. For these reasons Senator Anderson's bill is worth close consideration.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Needless Suffering.

Many persons of weakly constitution, with dyspeptic and bilious tendencies, suffer lifelong bodily distresses unnecessarily. Their existence is commonly shorter than those of healthier mortals, but while they last, it is usually the case that they are continually dosing themselves, or being dosed to no purpose. Could they be induced to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, strength regained, digestion restored, and the disappearance of bilious symptoms, would speedily acquaint them with the difference between a remedy which deals with causes, and those which deal only with symptoms merely. Moreover, the Bitters a searching specific for complaints affecting the stomach, liver or intestinal canal, but they are, in consequence of their invigorative and bracing influence upon the entire physique, an admirable means of protecting the system against the atmospheric influences which beget malarial disease.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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LEGAL.

H. H. McCORMICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST DECKENBACH VS. JACOB MEYER.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 214 March T., 1872.

The undersigned, Master in the above case, having been directed by the Court to distribute to and among the persons legally entitled to the same, the fund arising from the sale of the partnership property belonging to Jacob Meyer and Ernest Deckenbach, situate in Diamond street, Pittsburgh, and sold on August 23, 1875, by order of said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 84 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 15, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims to said fund will present their claims.

H. H. McCORMICK,
Master.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NICHOLAS WUERZER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HAZLETT, Esq., Register, on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, January 26, 1876.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. C. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and Q streets, 9 Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
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Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW DRESS GOODS! NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY! HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS! HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

New additions having been made to our present attractive stock of Dress Goods, the assortment will be found unusually complete in every variety.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs,
Just taken out of Custom House, in every quality, will be found extra good value for the money. A very complete line of

Black Cashmeres,
All wool. Black Cashmeres, silk warp. Black Dress Goods, of all kinds. Colored Cashmeres and Merinos. Drap De Etes and Fine Goods.

Camels' Hair Suitings,
Plain and Plaid.

Knickerbocker Suitings, new variety. Plain and Plaid Fine Suitings to match.

Black Dress Silks,
Extra good value.

Bargains in Colored Dress Silks, Silk Repps, Poplins, &c. A very large assortment of

Popular Dress Goods,
From 12½c up, worth much more. Extra good bargains in

Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans,
For Men and Boys' wear, and the lowest prices for

Flannels,
And all classes of

Heavy Woolen Goods.

New Styles White Piques, Fleece Lined Piques. Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsook. Plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets. Swiss and Tarlatans, all colors. Linen and Victoria Lawns. Tucked and Puffed Muslin. Ladies and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Skirts. Ladies and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Chemises. Ladies and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Drawers. Ladies and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Nightgowns. Infants' Plain and Embroidered Robes. Infants' Plain and Embroidered Short Dresses. Infants' Plain and Embroidered Chemise and Bibs. Infants' Embroidered Merino Shawls. White Honeycomb and Turkish Sacquings. Fancy Sacquings for Children. Ladies, Misses and Children's Merino Underwear. Misses and Children's Union Suits.

Infants' Capes and Cloaks.
Ladies' Plain and Embroidered White Waists. Ladies' Calico and Percale Shirt Waists. Plain and Fancy White and Colored Aprons. Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Pillow Shams, Pillow and Bolster Slips, &c. Hoop Skirts. Panniers in all makes and styles. French Forms, Corset Covers, &c.

Table and Piano Covers,
All colors, with plain, embossed or gold borders.

Ladies' Shawls and Cloaks, Sacques, Costumes, Suits,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 27, 1876.

The Pittsburgh loan market continues dull and almost inanimate. Most of the banks are full of money and find no safe means of using their surplus funds. In years that were the supply of commercial bills from the iron and glass men was such that the banks could readily employ all their capital throughout the year. With the present stagnation in manufacturing and mercantile circles the case is changed vastly, and the paper offered, although abundant in quantity, is deficient in quality. All branches of industry are thus affected, and the distrust and inaction that characterizes the times will only be removed by a return of activity in our manufactures.

How to accomplish this is an important consideration for every man who has his own interest and that of the community at large at heart. A retired capitalist to-day remarked to us, that just such a state of affairs existed in this city during the years following the war of 1812, and that the first evidence of returning vitality was imparted by the State expenditures on the public canals.

It very forcibly strikes us that the surest way to revive our iron industries is to create a *demand* for iron, and to create such demand we must have renewed activity in railroad circles. It is certainly not forcing a comission to say that the best thing possible for Western Pennsylvania would be to have the Texas and Pacific Railroad pushed through to completion, and to compel that company to fit its road in every respect with *American* iron. The magnitude of the undertaking precludes the possibility of its accomplishment by private capital, and we must thus look to the General Government for assistance. Petitions asking our members of Congress to vote in favor of giving assistance to this road are now in circulation for signatures, and we would urge all who have not already done so to call at the Fifth National Bank and sign the petitions there exposed for examination and signature.

The road only asks an *indorsement* of $85,000,000, so that money can be borrowed cheaply and the road cheaply built. In all human probability the scheme would never cost the taxpayers a single copper.

On the 25th Colonel Scott appeared before the Senate Committee on Railroads and delivered an able argument in favor of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

He showed the safeguards which the bill provides for the Government guarantee of interest on the bonds, and that the earnings of the road would be ample to take care of it, while the sinking fund provided by the bill would take care of the principal, the payment of which the Government does not guarantee. After briefly referring to the great advantages of the thirty-second parralle line as a competing highway, and to the annual saving of from six to eight million dollars which its construction would insure to the Government, he averted at length to the enormous traffic between the far East and Europe which would be carried across this continent if a trans-continental road was built at a reasonable cost and traffic accommodated at reasonable rates. The commodities of China, Japan and the countries of the Pacific were now sent by a longer route simply on account of the exactions levied by the present road, and with the purchase by England of the Suez Canal it had become a necessity for some steps to be taken at once to attract and properly accommodate a trade which could not fail to *enrich* our country. He referred to the fact that the Pacific Mail Company, since the Pacific Mail line had been bought up, were at liberty to charge any rates they pleased, and that the people were now paying $5,000,000 additional each year to the existing monopoly, by reason of the absence of competition. He claimed that under the law that company could increase its capital to $100,000,000, and that until it earned 10 per cent. on its nominal cost Congress could not regulate the rates, so that the building of a competing road had become the only practical means of controlling their charges. Col. Scott also spoke of the vital importance of the measure at this time of depression as a means of reviving our business interests, and stated that the Texas and Pacific Company desired the committee to throw any additional safeguards around the aid sought, and desired to impress upon them the fact that giving Mr. Huntington the control of the western end of the line was tantamount to giving him the control of the whole line and defeating the very object of the bill. He spoke of the attempts made to discredit the measure by endeavoring to connect it with bankrupt corporations, and invited the fullest investigation, claiming that his company came in with clean hands, seeking to have that done which was the true interests of the Government and the people, and would never cost the Treasury one dollar. Mr. Huntington explained that the close neighborly relations existed between the Central and Southern Pacific of California, that they lent each other rails and that the Southern Pacific would use the Cental Pacific line to get into San Francisco, but that this did not make them one corporation. He also stated that the charges now made on the transcontinental traffic were not as high as those of two years since, but could not remember whether at that time they were fixed by arrangement with the Pacific Mail, which Colonel Scott declared was the case. He claimed that they had a right to build to Fort Yuma, and objected to their building Pacific building parallel to them, though it might be absolutely necessary to do so to reach San Diego. He stated that he had given many years to the building of the Central Pacific, and had received the most moderate returns from his investment, and objected to any aid being given by the Government to build a competing road. Judge Kennard, of New Orleans, followed on behalf of the memorial committee, appointed by the St. Louis Convention and of the city of New Orleans. He adverted to the unanimity with which the Convention had indorsed the bill presented by the Texas and Pacific road, and said that he had examined Mr. Huntington's bill, and his people would rather not have the road than have it built on Mr. Huntington's basis. They wanted competition, and looked upon that as more important than any political question, and said that the Government having created a monopoly could not now say that it was powerless to correct an evil it had done. The committee adjourned to meet again next Tuesday.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET. NEW YORK, January 26, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been comparatively free from excitement to-day, but the Centennial appropriation vote by the House of Representatives yesterday, has given cause for considerable amount of comment and discussion among operators.

Erie has been active but its extreme quotation has not been sustained. We are at a loss to account for even the present quotation of this stock under the new regime suggested by the foreign bondholders.

Western Union Telegraph has been steady all day without any special feature.

Lake Shore is still attractive, and is still well supported at 67¾.

There is nothing to note either in the Chicago and Northwestern or St. Paul stocks, which are firm at their quotations.

Pacific Mail remains in *statu quo*, and there is nothing new in Ohio and Mississippi.

We see no reason to change our previously expressed opinion that at every decline stocks are still a purchase.

Money is easy at 5@6 per cent.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 27, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	113
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	121¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's coupons	119¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 5's per cents	112¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Pacific 1st	97	97½	97½	97½	97½
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	38	38
Panama	135	135	134½	.....	.....
Adams Express	104	104	.....	.....	.....
Wells Fargo Express	88¾	89¼	.....	.....	.....
American Express	59	58	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	70¾	70¾	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	110¾	110¾	.....	.....	111¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Michigan Southern	67	67	67¾	.....	67¾
Illinois Central	.....	67	67¾	.....	67¾
Cleve., Col. & Cincinnati	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Chicago & N western	41¾	42	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do preferred	80¾	80¾	81	82¾	83¾
Rock Island	.....	.....	109¾	.....	.....
St. Paul common	36¾	37	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do preferred	67¾	67¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash common	25¾	25¾	25¾	26	25¾
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Jos	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Atlantic & Pac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	20¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C.	95	95	95	95	95
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kan. & Pacific	.....	.....	16	.....	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	55¾
Reading	.....	.....	53
United Cos. of N. J	.....	137	.....
Oil Creek	.....	.....	12¾
Catskill Valley	.....	.....	62¾
Allegheny Valley	97	97	.....
P. C. & St. L. com. b.	81	82	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5¾@6¾ per cent. Customs receipts $146,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Sterling quiet at 483½@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold stronger, opening at 112¾ and closing at 113. Carrying rates 2 to 5 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong with an active demand. Railroad bonds strong and in active demand. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated convertible gold bonds advanced to 90¼, and closed at 90¾ bid with none offering under 90¾; do plain sold at 102, Milwaukee and St. Paul seconds at 95, do consolidated sinking funds being bid for at 81, against 83 this morning. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible rose to 83¾ and Chicago and Indiana Central firsts to 54¾. State securities quiet. Stocks were strong and higher, the chief interest centering in Northwestern and St. Paul. The Stock Exchange at the close of the day was the scene of considerable excitement and marked buoyancy, particularly in the above named stocks, for which the highest prices of the year were made. The upward movement is assisted by a growi g confidence in the securities of the roads, and the prevailing belief is that not only will the Supreme Court render a favorable decision in the Granger cases, but that the legislation in Wisconsin will be satisfactory to the companies. Northwestern rose from 41¾ to 42¾ for common and from 80¾ to 83¾ for preferred; St. Paul advanced from 40¾ to 41¾ for common and from 72¾ to 76 for preferred. Outside of above mentioned shares the market was not particularly active as a general thing, although prices were strong and higher. Union Pacific declined to 70, and closed at that figure bid, while Kansas Pacific rose from 15 to 16¼, with final sales at 16. Erie declined to 17¾, and Ohio and Mississippi to 22¾. Investment shares were strong. New York Central rose to 111¾, Panama to 134¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 118¾. Transactions 138,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Western Union, 25,000 Northwestern common, 12,000 preferred, 14,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 preferred, 5,000 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore and 7,000 Illinois and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	77¼	Toledo & Wabash	61¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	7
Adams Express	104½	Fort Wayne	100½
Wells Fargo Ex	89¾	Terre Haute	6¼
United States Ex	59¾	Do preferred	25
American Ex	58½	Indiana Central	20
New York Central	111¾	Chicago & Alton	103½
Erie	17¾	Do preferred	119
Do preferred	25	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Harlem	135	Burling'n & Qu'cy	117
Do preferred	137	Hannibal & St. Jo	21¾
Mich. Central	61¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	29
Lake Shore	67¾	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pac. stock	70
Cleve. & Pitts	93¾	Cen. Pac. bonds	104½
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do preferred	83½	Do land grants	100¼
N. J. Central	108¾	Mariposa	8
Rock Island	109¾	Do preferred	8¾
St. Paul	41¾	Panama	134½
Do preferred	76¾	Missouri Pacific	12¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	10-40's registered	118½
5-20's, 1865	117¾	10-40's coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	124¾
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	38
Virginia, new	37		

Losdon, January 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 2-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 17¾; do preferred 24.

PARIS, January 27.—Rentes 66 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 27.—United States bonds, new 95.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 546@546¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 27, 1876.

We have nothing of special note to communicate to our readers as relates to prices or demand. The weather was very unfavorable for out-door trade. The rain that set in on Wednesday night continued all day on Thursday, making it exceedingly unpleasant. Our rivers continue in fine navigable order from the headwaters to the mouth. Produce is coming in more freely. All things considered a fair business was transacted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	620	Cheese, lbs	30
Corn, bus	1,017	Wheat, bush	350
Barley, bus	2,600	Rye, bus	400
Oats, bus	2,752	Butter, pkgs	176
Bacon, tcs	58	Potatoes, bus	992
Hay, bales	33		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge in advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The market yesterday could not be called an active one. The weather had no doubt something to do with the limited amount of transactions. So far as prices are concerned we have no changes to record. The stock on the market is not a large one, but is considered ample for present purposes. The current rates were as follows: Wheat—Michigan white $1 38@1 43; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 32@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; low grades are dull and reported at $1 25@1 28; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 53@55c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 60@65. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c white do at 42@44c; Western white 43@44c. Barley—Nothing doing; Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 for choice; choice spring at $1 28@1 29; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at $1 00@1 05. Rye quiet with a sale at 82c, held at 80@83c. Feed—Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand was fair and sales were regular. The leading brands have a fair supply on hand. The mills are keeping up their grades. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₰ bbl; No. 1 amber, 40 of 25's, wheat flour $7 75@8 00; in sacks 25c off ₰ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 25@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $7 50@8 00 new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self rising flour, in 6 ₰ packages, $5 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₰ bbl; kegs $4 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 50 ₰ bbl. Buckwheat flour $3 25@3 50 ₰ bbl.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have been uniform for some days. We quote as follows: Upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00@14 00; prime timothy, $16 00@18 00; No. 2 do $15 00@16 00. Straw rules at $11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—The demand being moderate the supply is equal to the occasion. We note sales of bran at $14 00@15 00 ₰ ton; shorts and seconds $16 00@17 00 ₰ ton; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00 per ton. Oil meal $40 00@43 00 per ton.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply in the market is being steadily reduced, still the demand was not an active one. Buyers appear indifferent. We note sales in a jobbing way at $2 50@3 00@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have been light and so was the demand. The ruling rates were 60@70c ₰ gallon as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The demand has fallen off. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory. Prime navy at $1 25 ₰ bushel; medium $1 10@1 15 ₰ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@35c ₰ ₰.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a good trade demand for choice lots. The receipts are coming in more freely, 176 packages being received during the past twenty-four hours. We quote choice roll 29@30c; common and medium grade are dull and prices very uncertain.

CHEESE—The receipts have been very light. Dealers report the demand steadily improving, particularly for the better grades. We can report sales in a regular way. Prime Ohio factory 13½@14c; New York at 14@14½c; sweitzer 13@15c; Limburger 14@16c ₰ ₰.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The demand continues restricted to limited lots to meet the present wants of the market. We quote nominally at $13 00@15 00 per barrel as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—We have nothing new to note in regard to either prices or demands. The card rates are: Peaches, prime halves, 12@13c; peeled, 19@21c. Bright apples, sliced, 10@11c; quarters, 9@10c. Blackberries, 9@10c. Huckleberries 16@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 29@32c; unpitted 8@9c.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off, stocks are accumulating and holders are more anxious to sell. We hear of sales at 18@19c ₰ dozen.

HOMINY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₰ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ₰ lb; California is quoted at 30c ₰ ₰.

HORSE-RADISH—The demand continues very quiet. Prices are quite depressed. Choice is 18@20c ₰ ₰, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very nominal.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10¼@11c ₰ ₰.

NUTS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Chestnuts are out of season. Prices are too uncertain to quote. For other descriptions there was a fair demand as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee-shelled are at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; mixed Spanish are at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₰ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50 ₰ 100 pounds.

POTATOES—We have to report an exceeding dull market, the supply being in excess of the demand, hence current figures are nominally to obtain. We quote peachblows nominally by the car load 37@38c ₰ bushel.

POULTRY—The supply was only moderate. The demand was a limited one. Prices are somewhat uncertain. We quote dressed chickens 14@16c ₰ ₰; turkeys 12@13c; ducks 10@12c. Live chickens 50@60c per pair by the coop.

SEEDS—Timothy is in fair demand, but slow. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₰ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bushel. Flax seed 95@$1 00 ₰ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₰ bushel.

Provisions.

The market was not to say a very active one, but taken as a whole a fair business was transacted. The card rates are as follows:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ₰ ₰	14½	Lard, Prime Leaf in ¼ bbls, ₰ ₰	14
Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, ₰ ₰	10½	Lard, Prime Leaf in 5 lb buckets, ₰ ₰	14½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₰ ₰	16½	Lard, Refined in 3 lb caddies, ₰ ₰	16½
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ₰ ₰	14½	Lard, Refined in 5 lb caddies, ₰ ₰	16½
Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ₰ doz	9	Lard, Refined in 3 lb pails, ₰ ₰	15
Bacon Shoulders, ₰ ₰	9½	Lard, Refined in 5 lb pails, ₰ ₰	16½
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ₰ ₰	13½	Ham Sausage, ₰ ₰	9
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ₰ ₰	13½	Lard Oil, Extra winter Strained, ₰ gal	1 08
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	21 00	Lard Oil, No. 1 winter Strained ₰ gal	67
Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl, ₰ bbl	21 00	Carbon Oil, Standard White, ₰ gal	12½
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl, ₰ bbl	21 00	Cheese, Prime New York	13
Pigs' Feet, kegs, ₰ ₰	2 00	Goshen, ₰ ₰	14
Pigs' Feet, ½ bbls	4 75	Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 50
Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl in tierces, ₰ ₰	13½		

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $6 00@6 25 ₰ 100 pounds, not heavy enough doing to establish quotations. Clover seed $8 50@8 75; timothy seed $2 75@3 00.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per ₰ for good country rags.

TALLOW—Chandlers' tallow, city rendered, 9½@10c; country do 8½@9c.

Groceries.

The market continues quiet. Prices on staples remain without quotable change. Leading houses have made extensive preparations for the spring trade. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give our dealers a call, they can make it by the operation. The current rates are:

SUGARS.

Green Sugars	₰ ₰	Sugars	₰ ₰
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Extra C	9¾@10c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel	9¼@9½c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	8½c
Java sugars	26@27c	Granulated	11½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	25@27½c	Crushed	12½c
2d grades do	25@25c	Powdered	12½c
Rio, in bulk	26@27½c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	35 c	Good fair A	10½c
Java, in bulk	31½c	Fully do	9½c
Teas.		Prime do	9½c
Young Hyson	45@50 c	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	60@75 c	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	35@40 c	Off do	9½c
Japan	40@45 c	Strv ch. N. O	8½@9c
Oolong	42@45 c	Prime	8½@8c
Fancy	1 00 c	Good	7½@8c
Souchong	35@40 c	Syrups.	
Starch.	₰ ₰	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@5 c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	7½c	Spices.	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Carlin	7½@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Patna	7 @8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	@1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	25 c
Soda.		Soaps.	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₰ box	@1 25
Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5½c	Castile, ₰ ₰ box	7@8c
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₰ box	6 00
Sal-Soda	2½c	St. Patrick do	7 00
Saleratus	5½c	Am. Family do	3 50
Candles.		German mottled do	7½@
Star, full weight	18 c		
Stearine	13 c		
Mould	12 c		

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Gran.	50@75c
Black Navy	50@63c	Solid	
Black Tens	57@60c	Leaf Tobacco—	
Louisville Navy	63@66c	Wrapper leaf	15@20c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Wrappers	
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@63c	Virginia lugs	9@12c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@66c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	63@66c	wrappers	60@70c
Bright pounds	63c@1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Jacks	60@65c	Conn. wrappers	50@60c
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	80@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Cigars—	
Fine Cut	55@65c	Penn's, seed	@15@ 20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 40
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@1 25

CANNED GOODS—Are in moderate demand so far as prices are concerned. We have no quotable change to note. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₰ doz, $1 50; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₰ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₰ doz, 82½; Lima beans, 2-lb cans ₰ 2½; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans ₰ doz of strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans ₰ 2½; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 65; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 25; gallon pickles, $5 50; bids containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; hf bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new ₰ box, $2 25. London layers do $4 50; Valentine, new, 11½@12c ₰ ₰; Sultanas, 8½c. Dates 8½@9c ₰ ₰. Almonds, 17@20c; shelled 38c; do Tarragona 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 12½c; Marbot 12c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₰ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 27.—The oil market throughout the oil regions is very much excited. Prices are advancing hourly and it is difficult to say where they will stop. Since our issue of yesterday ranged from 7¼@13c per barrel. The sales and resales were nearly half a million of barrels.

The following is a comparison of prices last year and this:

	CRUDE.		REFINED.	
	Jan. 27, 1875.	Jan. 27, 1876.	Jan. 27, 1875.	Jan. 27, 1876.
United	@1 15	@1 16¾		
Immediate	1 33	@1 35	2 00	2 12½

NEW YORK, January 26.—Changes in Petroleum Rules.—A meeting of the members of the petroleum trade was held in the Managers' room of the Produce Exchange Monday. Mr. William H. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Trade, presided, and Mr. H. L. Foster was elected Secretary.

Mr. J. F. Ackerman offered an amendment making the present rule 4 governing the petroleum trade read as follows:

"Crude petroleum shall be understood to be pure, natural oil, neither steamed nor treated, and free from water, sediment or any adulteration, and of the gravity of 44 degrees to 47 degrees Beaume. An allowance shall be made to the buyer of one-half of one per cent. for every quarter of a degree above 48 degrees gravity.

The range of gravity under the present rules was from 45 to 47 degrees Beaume. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Josiah Macy, Jr., moved to amend rule 17, so as to read:

"The gross average weight of packages for refined oil shall not be less than 360 ℔s. nor more than 390 ℔s; and no package shall weigh more than 410 ℔s."

The amendment was adopted. The old figures were 320, 370 and 390 ℔s respectively.

CRUDE—The market was firm and excited. Price are advancing; correct figures are difficult to obtain. The sales in the oil regions are reported at 6,000 barrels. Certificates United sold at $2 90, the highest figure reached for a long time; immediate shipment $2 84. The dispatch closes with market strong and tendency upward.

REFINED—Was also firm; the advance, however, was not so marked as in the raw material. We quote on cars here at 11@11¼c. A good time for the oil men seems to have arrived, if it only continues. New York—Several large sales have been reported, the highest were 14½@14¾c. Philadelphia—Standard white sold at 14@14½c, and was firm. Baltimore—Market firm with sales at 14½c for prompt.

OIL BARRELS—Are in steady demand; tidy grade $1 30; country $1 15@1 20.

OIL CITY, January 27.—The *Derrick* says: United strong, closing at $1 88½ shipment $2 09½. Sales 128,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—The *Herald* says: This was another day of excitement in the crude petroleum markets of the oil regions. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells	$1 88½	$1 90
J. P. certificates	2 12	2 12½
Upper creek	2 10	2 12½

The total sales were 291,000 barrels United 10,000 Upper Creek and 5,000 barrels Bazor Upper road.

NEW YORK, January 27, closing 35.—Petroleum is held higher; export trade light. Sales of 2,000 barrels crude in bulk at 8 15@8 40c for refined. Crude in bulk 8¼c for delphia at 14½c. Crude in bulk 8¼c for prompt; do in shipping order 11¾c; refined 14c; cases 19@20½c; naphta 9@9½c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 14@14½c. At Philadelphia 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Market quiet; standard white 14c; crude 11¾c in barrels; cases 18½c. Sales 5,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market opened very firm at $2 10@2 12¼.

ROUSEVILLE, January 27.—Market quiet but steady; quoted at $2 02½@2 05.

WARREN, January 27.—Market very strong at $2 06@2 07½.

PARKERS, January 27.—Market firm; United at $1 90; Confuit at $1 92½; shipment $2 12½.

OIL CITY, January 27.—Market opened firm; United and Union at $1 87½; $1 90 asked; sales at $1 85½; immediate shipment; nominally $2 10; nothing doing in options.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 27.—Petroleum unsettled; crude 8¼@8½c; refined 14½@14¾c; cases 18½@ 20½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Petroleum less active; crude in barrels 11@11¼c; refined 13¾@ 14c.

LONDON, January 27.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 09½d.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Refined petroleum 10s 6d@11s; spirits 8½d.

ANTWERP, January 27.—Refined petroleum 33½ francs.

CLEVELAND, January 27.—Petroleum advanced 5c all around; standard white 10 degrees test, 11½c; State test 12½c; Michigan 12½c; State test 14½c.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

January 26, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. N. Robinson	Paine, Ablett & Tripp	1,000
Warden, F. & Co.	S. Fancher & Co	1,914
Citizens' Ref Co.	Citizens' Oil Works	100
Total		2,014

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.		Magnesia	@ 1 00
Acetic	12 @ 18	Carb	@ 35
Citric	1 05 @ 1 12	Manna SF	@ 85
Oxalic	12 @ 15	Morphia, oz	4 @ 4 50
Sulphuric	2½ @ 4½	Nut No. 1	1 35 @ 1 44
Tartaric	50 @ 55	Oil.	
Alcohol, gal	2 24 @ 2 40	Anise	3 80 @ 4 00
Alum	3 @ 4	Bergamot	5 25 @ 5 75
Cape	16 @ 20	Castor	1 75 @ 1 80
Soot	8 @ 10	Cinnam	2 00 @ 2 10
Bi Carb	2½ @ 3	Cloves	3 @ 4 00
Aqua	8 @ 12	Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 75
Ammonia	10 @ 12	Lemon	3 00 @ 3 50
Ashes.		Linseed, raw	62 @ 67
Pearl	4 @ 5	Linseed, boil	67 @ 72
Bal Copa	25 @ 1 00	Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 35
Barytes, gal	2 @ 2 50	Olive, gal	1 50 @ 3 00
Bark.		" qu'ts, doz	5 25 @10 00
Cinch red	35 @ 38	Opium	9 @ 12 00
Cinch red	1 20 @ 1 30	Origan	70 @ 1 20
" pale	70 @ 80	Pepper	70 @ 80
" com	20 @ 40	Rosemary	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead		Sassafras	50 @ 60
American	4 @ 6	Sperm	2 30 @ 2 80
East Ind	8 @ 10	Tanners	55 @ 60
German	6 @ 8	Whale	55 @ 60
Blue vitr	10 @ 12	Wint'g'n	4 00 @ 4 50
Blue vitr, b	11 @ 12	Wint'g'n, gl	6 @ 6 50
Borax ref	15 @ 18	Pitch, bbl	4 @ 5
Brim roll	4 @ 5	Pitch, lump	5 @ 6
" Florsul	5 @ 6	Potass, b	22 @ 24
Calcined Am	7 @ 8	Bichrom	22 @ 24
" English	6 @ 7	Chlorate	2 @ 2 50
Camphor	31 @ 35	Iodide	2 90 @ 3 12
Cantharides	1 75 @ 1 85	Prussiate	30 @ 35
Cham Germ	45 @ 50	Quin sulpho	2 30 @ 2 40
" Roman	50 @ 60	Rochelle	30 @ 35
Chlorof'm	1 05 @ 1 10	Root.	
Cloves	60 @ 63	Gentian	8 @ 12
Cochineal	60 @ 65	Ginger E'lish	@ 25
Copperas, bbl	2 @ 2 25	" Jamaica	@ 25
Copperas, b	3 @ 4	Ipec pow	@

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th't.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.248	50	100	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt.rain
2 P. M.	29.291	55	87	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt.rain
9 P. M.	29.330	51	86	.....	Calm.	Lt.rain

Mean barometer..29.342. Highest thermom....56
Mean thermom.... 51.7 Lowest thermom....35
Rainfall..... .63

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

The Western University.

The class of '77 of the Western University will give an entertainment this evening in the hall of the institution. The Great Western Band will be in attendance and enliven the occasion. We regret that the bruises received by Dr. Woods, on Tuesday night, from a fall on Centre avenue, have proved so painful that it is doubtful whether he will be able to be present at the junior exhibition at the University this evening. He was unable to attend the exercises at special prayer for colleges yesterday at the chapel, which, nevertheless, were held, Rev. Mr. Travelli making one of his stirring addresses.

Suspicious Characters.

Kidney-foot Bob, Arnold Miller and Chas. Howard were arrested yesterday as suspicious characters and locked up. Howard had in his possession three imitation twenty dollar gold pieces, and an information was made before Commissioner Gamble, charging him with having bogus coin in his possession. The accused was before the Commissioner yesterday, but asked that the hearing be postponed until next Tuesday, when he would endeavor to have witnesses present who would testify that he had purchased the coins in a toy shop in Cincinnati. He was accordingly committed to jail. His companions will have a hearing before the Mayor.

Incendiary Fires.

H. F. Brinton's building, at Larimer station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, occupied as a dwelling and store, was consumed, with the contents, yesterday morning at three o'clock. Loss $12,000; insurance $9,000. The Westmoreland Coal Company's building adjoining, occupied by two families, was also burned. Loss $2,500. It was insured, but the amount could not be ascertained.

About six o'clock yesterday morning the barn of James Piper, about two miles from Irwin station, was totally destroyed by fire, with its entire contents. The loss is reported to be very heavy, and there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

About four o'clock yesterday morning a building about two miles north of Irwin's was destroyed by fire. This also was the work of an incendiary.

Verona Baptist Church.

The initial services pertaining to the dedication of the new Baptist church at Verona borough were held yesterday afternoon. Rev. J. S. Hutson, of Allegheny city, preached the sermon, being assisted by Revs. S. Williams, Geo. J. Brensinger, J. D. Irons (U. P.) and J. P. Jones, pastor of the church.

Further services will be held next Sabbath, when the following clergymen will preach: Morning—Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., Pittsburgh; afternoon—Rev. B. H. Thomas, Clarion county; evening—Rev. J. Kerr, pastor of the U. P. Church, Verona. The church is a frame one, 36x66 feet, costing $6,000. The members and pastor have displayed great energy in erecting such a building during these hard times.

Library Hall Company.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Hall Company, was held in the Art Gallery of that building, Mr. Alfred Patterson was called to the chair, and Mr. T. N. Miller, acting Secretary.

The President of the company, Mr. Charles J. Clarke, read the annual report, which was approved and ordered to be filed.

After discussing the future policy of the management, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Charles J. Clarke.
Vice President—Felix R. Brunot.
Secretary—John B. Jackson.
Treasurer—Joseph H. Howard.
Managers—William Thaw, Joseph Dilworth, John W. Chaffant, James Park, Jr., and Charles W. Batchelor.

Masquerade Balls.

A layman addresses a note to the editor of the Presbyterian *Banner*, asking an answer to the question, whether respectable women can, with propriety, engage in masquerade dances, not knowing who their associates are? The *Banner* expresses surpise that such a question should be asked, and after giving a brief history of the masked ball in Europe, says:

"In this country ordinances have been enacted against the masquerade in many of the towns and cities. And even in places where the masquerade is tolerated, those who claim to be respectable, if they have not the decency to keep away from it, have at least shame enough left to endeavor to keep their attendance secret. As a matter of course no Christian can consistently take part in a masquerade ball, nor can any one who desires the preservation of the purity and virtue of the people. It must not be inferred from what we have said of the masked ball that we are the advocates or apologists of the ordinary ball. We look upon it as injurious to health, morals and religion, and as something to be eschewed and condemned by all Christian people, and by all who have the best interests of society at heart."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder:

James Adair to John McMillin, June 22, 1874; lot on kiweck street, Sewickley borough..... $ 80
J. C. Bryant to John Smaider, June 1, 1872; 5 and ¾ acres land in Hampton township..... 575
William Boyd to Emily A. Arthur, December 16, 1875; lot in Wilkinsburg, Allegheny, 195x190 feet on Sandusky street.. 2,500
William Broadfoot to Mary Pratt, October 3, 1876; 27 acres land in East Deer township..... 1,350
W. F. W. Hespenheide to Ernest Meyer, April 7, 1867; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, 22x70½ feet, on Jefferson street. 650
Same to same, March 18, 1874; lot in Kilbuck township, 80x188½ feet, on Pennsylvania avenue..... 400
C. Klopfer to Richard Crowley, June 18, 1875, lot in Shaler township, 21x120 feet, Lawrence street..... 881
Joseph Miller to Selina Zelie, July 5, 1875; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny, 20½x99 feet, on Washington street..... 3,300
S. & W. H. Marston to Edward Clapp, January 1, 1876; lot on Gazzam street, Fourteenth ward, 20x100 feet..... 800
Sheriff Hare to W. D. Porter, December 31, 1875; lot in Upper St. Clair township. 875
Alexander Patterson to Robert H. Gibson, January 14, 1876; two lots in Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 103x90 feet, on Verner station road..... 3,500
A. J. Portzer to D. J. Portzer, January 18, 1876; lot on Sandusky street, Allegheny..... Nominal
W. D. Porter to John & Thos. McMillen, January 15, 1876; two acres in Upper St. Clair township..... 1,300
David Sands to William Dickson, September 6, 1876; lot in Sewickley borough, 50x125 feet..... 700
Marzelle Zelie to Joseph Miller, June 1, 1875; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny.... 3,000

Morse Schools, South Side.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Yesterday I visited the Morse School, South Side, Professor C. C. Forney, Principal for the purpose of witnessing its practical working in the daily routine of school duties; and considering the brief time—about three years—since it was started, and during which period a new building—one of the best in the two cities—has been erected, I must congratulate my fellow-citizens of the South Side, especially of the Morse district, on the eminent success which has attended the management of this school. As I passed from room to room in the lower as well as the higher grades, among an aggregate of 550 boys and girls ranging from six to fifteen years of age, with clean faces and bright, intelligent eyes, busy as bees, apparently without a thought of mischief, or idleness, or anything, save the one thing needful—knowledge—I could but feel that there was a well organized moral force back of all this, working as intently and surely, among the teachers, to secure this uniform order and discipline throughout the school without rod or harsh rule. I believe I saw but two dirty faces in the school, and only one attempt on the part of the pupils to engage in mischief. Think of it—a school averaging 550 pupils in daily attendance, and only two dirty faces, and one attempt at mischief! and this too among the mills in the Birmingham of America! Who can measure the influence for good in an institution of this character exerts in a community like that in which the Morse school is located?

Let me commend this feature to all our school and teachers; good manners, good morals. On entering each room with the Principal, we were first introduced to the presiding teacher, and then by some sort of sign or wink, which the pupils understood, there was a simultaneous rising to the feet, with a step to the right of each desk, as the Principal said, "Children, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Professor ——, of —— school," they acknowledging the introduction by a graceful bow. This put me on my good behavior, and I have not been so mannerly for a long time as I was yesterday while visiting the Morse school. TEACHER.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted—A Council to be Formed—Discussion—About a Third Party.

An adjourned meeting of workingmen was held last evening, at the Academy of Music, and was very largely attended, the hall being crowded.

Mr. John M. Davis, of the *Labor Tribune*, called the meeting to order, and, in doing so, said the object was to suggest ways and means by which the condition of the working people might be improved. The committee on resolutions, appointed at the last meeting, would report for action, and opportunity for addresses would be given.

Mr. George Murcott read a list of Vice Presidents, seventy-six in number, and then a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

We recommend that an organization be made in each ward, borough and township for political purposes, and that those present take immediate steps thereto.

We further recommend that it be left to the body of workingmen at large through their delegates, to say whether we will act independently of all political parties or work inside one or the other of the existing parties.

The resolutions of the committee charge the poverty, idleness, low wages and degradation to the "criminal carelessness and shameful indifference on the part of our law makers;" expresses the conviction that no good can come until "monopolists, ringsters, politicians, office-seekers, bloated bondholders and all worthless nonproducers are made to take back seats," and workingmen come to the front to renovate the political atmosphere; want of confidence in existing parties is expressed, and it is declared that workingmen will hereafter support the best men without regard to party; that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to put a stop to the despotism and poverty caused by the truck system; that workingmen should be paid with money and free to spend it where they please; a general reduction in the salaries of County, State and National offices; that the President's salary be reduced to $25,000 per year; demanding the passage of the Miner's Ventilation bill.

The other resolutions we give in full:

Resolved, That as the original loan of money by the Government to carry on the war, has been paid over and over by taxation on our labor, we therefore demand that the national debt be paid off in greenbacks issued in sufficient amount for that purpose.

Resolved, That we call upon our Legislature to frame such legislation as will make employers responsible for the proper and faithful teaching of trades to boys and girls employed, to the end that our workshops, foundries and factories be not overrun with boys while men are sent adrift to make room for them, and thus depriving them of the means of livelihood and destroying the value of labor.

Resolved, That we demand of our Representatives at Washington that a law be framed placing tax upon nut coal and slack mined in all the mines of the State, as we believe the State should derive revenue from that source, since the miner receives no compensation whatever for his labor in producing said marketable commodities.

Resolved, That we demand such a modification of the law of conspiracy as will save wage-workers from criminal indictment and prosecution for acts done when jointly engaged in protecting their wages, when such acts which are lawful for an individual to do are not made unlawful when done by a number of individuals.

Resolved, That the only financial policy which can exist without destroying society is that policy which allows no more interest to be charged for the use of borrowed money than the net annual savings of labor, any more than that being a direct robbery of labor.

Resolved, That we request of Congress to enter upon the policy of a general system of internal improvements, in the improving of our rivers to make them navigable at all seasons of the year, that the heavy cost of transportation between the East, West, North and South, may be reduced to the lowest possible limit and competition established between the railroads and roads, so that consumers may have the cost of the necessaries of life reduced, and railroad extortion, and arbitrary and unreasonable freight charges rendered impossible by the cheaper river transportation.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment by the National Government of a Labor Bureau for the collection of labor statistics in every county in the United States, that the actual condition of the people may be published their honesty and the information of our servants, the lawmakers.

Resolved, That the passage of an eight-hour law by several of the State Legislatures and by the National Government, is cause of congratulation to workingmen, and we urge that every possible effort be made to secure the benefits of that law by an actual and general restriction of labor.

Resolved, That all organized bodies of labor in this county be requested to elect three delegates to form a central labor council to carry out the resolution of this meeting.

Mr. Davis, chairman called for an expression of opinion upon the report of the committee.

THE ADDRESSES.

Mr. Zingo Parks being called for was introduced and warmly received. He said some might think that he should be backward in appearing in public after the rough handling he had received from the law, and certainly he did not expect to be called upon to speak first. He was glad to see such a large gathering of workingmen. There could be no nobler object than one to improve the condition of the working people. [The speaker was here interrupted by the arrival of a procession from Lawrenceville and vicinity with a brass band and drum corps.] After music by the band Mr. Parks resumed and said he had a few words of advice to offer. He wanted each and every one to study the resolutions before them. There was a want of thought in these matters by workingmen. The desire was to improve their condition, and they should study and weigh what might be offered. He understood that one object was to form a political organization, or at least to take such steps as will give proper representation. He was not in favor of a separate organization, or the putting in nomination a labor reform ticket. He belived the better way would be to aid the placing in nomination of such men as the workingman can support, and then only to support such men. It was the duty of his hearers to say what was needed to better their condition, and to support men that will aid them. He believed one reform of the parties now in existence must rule the country.

Mr. James J. Mullin was next introduced. He referred to former struggles between capital and labor, and urged union on the part of working people. He acknowledged the depression in business all over the country, but denied the right of employers to pay workmen in molasses and calico. He agreed with Mr. Parks that the resolutions should be carefully weighed. At the polls labor would obtain redress, and he believed there should be a labor platform, and among working people there was enough intelligence to prepare a proper platform. He thought there would be no difficulty in forming an independent party. He said the speaker, are nine-tenths of the population. Labor has made this glorious country, and the depression now was caused by allowing too much money in one man. He urged working people to let themselves be felt at the polls next fall by putting in power their own representatives.

Collections were taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting, after which

Mr. Carl Reuber addressed the meeting, saying there are too many producers and not enough consumers. The right principle is to live and let live. With the working man it is from hand to mouth. The great need of labor is the reduction of the hours of labor to allow more recreation. The man who has money is the "boss," like Boss Tweed. What is the use of laws if money can buy them? [Laughter.] Union and harmony must our watchword be for all time.

Mr. Reuber next spoke very earnestly in German, and was warmly applauded.

THE RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED.

The resolutions were then taken up seriatim, and the word "related" was, on motion, stricken from the second in connection with bondholders. A question was raised as to the whether or not there was such a law on the statute book, which says that the wages of labor must be paid in cash. Mr. Davis said there was such a law, another man in the audience said every man has the right to make his own contract, and if he signs away his rights, let him go to the dogs. [Applause.] On the resolution relating to apprentice boys, some one in the gallery asked what would be done with the boys. Mr. Murcott answered, "let them go West." Others called out to send them to school.

Mr. Isaac Davis made a speech in favor of educating the boys, and closed by urging union of workingmen for their own advancement.

Mr. Armstrong offered the following amendment to the last resolution: Provided that this resolution shall in no wise be so construed as to indicate the formation of a third party until all other means are exhausted.

Mr. Armstrong claimed that it was the interest of the working classes to unite the dominant party in their respective counties." If they, the working element, would attend to primaries they could rule them and thus nominate and elect their own men. In one county they may be Republicans and in another Democrats—it was all in "riding the dominant party."

Objections were made to thus mixing in politics and speeches were made for and against. When the question was put the amendment was declared lost, but few voted on either side, the main portion of the large audience being evidently in doubt as to the scope or object of the proposition.

A number of speeches were made on the general purpose of the meeting and at a late hour the assemblage dispersed.

An information for bigamy has been made before Alderman Black against Ellen Baker, the prosecutor being the mother of James Clifford. James Clifford and Ellen Baker were married some two or three years ago. She applied for a divorce and got one from bed and board. Pending proceedings for a final divorce, it is alleged that she was married to George V. Barringham, and hence this suit. The defendant gave bail and the case was returned to court.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Eighth Annual Meeting—Election of Officers, &c.

The eighth annual meeting of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Rev. Dr. Riley, of Mexico, presided. The meeting was opened by singing "The Lord's My Shepherd," reading of Scripture and prayer.

The following officers and managers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. James Irwin.
Secretary—Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. P. Logan.
Managers—Mrs. M. H. Magoffin, Mrs. Eliza Loomis, Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. S. McKee, Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, Mrs. S. F. Lowrie, Mrs. G. H. Thurston, Mrs. F. Woods, Mrs. H. F. Dilon, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, Miss M. Bryan, Mrs. O. O. Phillips, Mrs. L. H. Eaton, Mrs. A. C. Ray, Mrs. Wm. Vankirk, Mrs. C. A. Oudrey, Mrs. E. Sands.

The Constitution and By-Laws were then read, and the annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer presented, followed by remarks from Rev. Mr. Riley. He said Woman's Christian associations are one of the great means Christ uses in building up His Church. Do not be disheartened by the wickedness you meet. There are aspirations after better things in the hearts of the most depraved and fallen. Remember Lazarus. Christ can quicken dead souls. Your mission is to search out those who are groping their way in darkness, and lead them to the light. When the blind man pressed forward to be healed the multitude drove him back, but Christ *stood still*, the blind man received his sight and followed Jesus.

If only one soul be gained for heaven and Christ, and the joy beyond, this will be recompense for all toil and sacrifice.

MEXICAN LABORS AND DANGERS.

By request Mr. Riley also gave an account of his Bible work in Mexico. He had left a prosperous church in the East and gone to a struggling few. The persecution against the little band was untiring. At length a fine stone church, which had belonged to the Roman Catholics, was placed at their disposal for Protestant services. Upon the day of its opening for this purpose the excitement was intense. A note was slipped under his door warning him that a band of six had pledged themselves to assassinate him. He prepared and published a pamphlet which was wonderfully owned and blessed of God. It fell into the hands of the leading Romish priest, who undertook to refute it. Reading it carefully in connection with the Bible, it was the means of his conversion and renouncement of the Roman Catholic faith. Being the former despised persecutor of the Protestants, his action produced great results.

A brother priest, upon being told of the affair, replied with astonishment and dismay: "Well, nothing is left now but the Pope to become a Protestant." The work was progressing, and the churches increasing. Great encouragement is felt, and the light is spreading. After the singing of the hymn, "Precious Name of Jesus," the meeting closed with prayer.

The annual report will be published in pamphlet form, when the public will have the opportunity of learning all the details of the work. The meeting was of great interest to all who were present, and in spite of the bad weather was well attended.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Moses B. Parsons, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on motion for an injunction against Murphy & Bishop, by Mr. Wightman for and Messrs. Lewis and Keenan against the same. Injunction granted, the lien of the execution creditors not to be impaired thereby.

John Emmill, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on motion for an injunction against John Wilson *et al.*, by Mr. McMullin for and Mr. Kirker against the same.

Harry McGregor, bankrupt, Allegheny. Injunction granted against John Dalzell *et al.*

Olmstead & Dewhurst, bankrupts. An order made for the sale of goods, fixtures, &c.

Joseph Sproul, bankrupt, Butler county. The assignee having reported the failure of Gabriel Barnhart, purchaser of certain real estate, to comply with the terms of the sale, an order was made to sell the same promptly on the same terms, reserving the right of the assignee to proceed against the said purchaser for said failure.

Thomas D. Sax and Lewis C. Hessler, bankrupts, Luzerne. On petition of the bankrupts for discharge, an order was made for final hearing before Register Willard on the 21st prox.

Wm. Reitz, bankrupt, Northumberland. Petition of bankrupt for discharge presented and usual order made for final hearing before Register Betweiler on the 23d prox.

Daniel E. Hughes, bankrupt, Northumberland. Similar petition presented and the same order made.

Henry A. Freyvogel, Pittsburgh. On petition of the assignee an order was made approving the contract made by the assignee to sell certain property to the heirs of H. McCullough, deceased, and confirming the sale and recalling the order of reference to the Register.

Baer & Steigmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne. Reports of the Register on the claims of certain creditors presented, and an order ordered to pay their respective claims as therein allowed.

Wm. Reitz and Daniel Kehres, bankrupts, Westmoreland. At the request of the assignee an order was made for a general public meeting of creditors on the 2d prox. before Register Betweiler.

Frederick Altvater, contractor, of the Third ward, Allegheny, wishes it to be stated that he is not the Frederick Altvater who filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The attention of this Court was engaged yesterday in hearing an argument in a Philadelphia patent case of Keiler and Blake vs. Kirk. The case is being argued by C. J. Blake, Esq., of New York, for complainants, and Messrs. Hfach and Parkinson, of Cincinnati, for respondent.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Mrs. Eliza Clark vs. the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an action of ejectment for a small piece of property in Sharpsburg, on which is erected the station house of the company at that point, was on Judge Stowe's list yesterday. The plaintiff claims title through James Sharp, deceased, in whose will she was made heir of his estate. She maintains that the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company in taking the property from the State, on which the Pennsylvania Canal was constructed, the same running through the property of James Sharp, took more than it was entitled to take, and now holds in its possession property which rightfully belongs to her, as heir of the deceased James Sharp.

The defendant company claims that it holds a good title to the land in question. In 1825 the Legislature passed an act providing for the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal, and by subsequent acts, parties who should feel aggrieved because of the appropriation of their property by the Commonwealth in the exercise of its right of eminent domain, the privilege of having damages assessed, the same to be done, however, within a year from the time the property should be taken. The State appropriated for the canal proper, forty feet in width, for the towing path, twelve feet, and for the berme bank, nine feet. The ground on either side of the canal, for this distance throghout its entire length, was taken by the State, no matter whether or not embankments were needed. The State also appropriated property additional to this for the purpose of basins, which enabled it to widen the canal at particular points and make harbors in which to load and unload. It also appropriated land which it used as waste ways. The act of Assembly of 1825 gave to the Commonwealth what it called an estate in perpetuity, which language the Supreme Court has construed to mean a fee simple estate. Consequently on the abandonment of the use of the property for canal purposes, it could not revert to the original owners. The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company got its title through the State, as the plaintiff admits. It claims that it received just what the State took and owned itself; that a part of the property in dispute was appropriated by the State for a berme bank; that at this point a basin was constructed, which covered another portion of the property, and that the remaining part was used by the State as a waste way.

Messrs. Jacob H. Miller, W. S. Miller and Robert McKnight appear for the plaintiff, and John H. Hampton, Esq., for the defendant.

Wm. Turner, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McBride, deceased, vs. Wm. B. Henry. On the 26th of Suly, 1875, the decedent being possessed of two United States Government bonds of the value of $100 each and of gold coin of the value of $500, lost them. On the following day, it is alleged the defendant got possession of the property, and converted it to his own use, by reason of which, the plaintiff claims $700 damages. On trial.

Samuel C. Cowan, vs. the Duquesne Savings Bank. Verdict for defendants.

J. J. Hermann, in trust, vs. John Huckenstein. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Seitz vs. Hey; Sutton vs. Bridge & Bowman; Mulvaney vs. Penn Avenue B. & L. A.; Lewis vs. Ross *et al*; Cavanaugh vs. McPherson *et al*; Quinn vs. McGarr *et al*.; McCullough, Jr., & Co., vs. Dietrich *et al*; Sands & Hindman vs. McKelvey; Diamond vs. Diamond *et al*; Thorp vs. Sarver; Brown vs. Farrel *et al*; Bell vs. McCluskey.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Wm. McKenney and Samuel McKenney, partners as Wm. McKenney & Son, vs. Wm. Duff, for use of J. K. P. Duff, and J. Harman, assignee in bankruptcy of McKenney & Son, vs. Tenth Ward Bank, now known as the German-American Bank; an action to recover for money deposited. The jury were withdrawn and the cause referred.

Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan, Hershberg & Co. Verdict for defendant, when the Court immediately set aside and granted a new trial.

Mrs. Ann Craney vs. W. B. Ross, John McConkey, Henry Williams, William Boden and Joseph Ross; an action to recover damages for alleged trespass in searching the plaintiff's house without a warrant. The defense claimed that she gave them permission to make the search.

William Chambers vs. David Gregg. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Geehan vs. Mc. Wish; Brehart vs. Prager; Marshall vs. Anderson Balance Company; Minehart vs. Fredericks; Hoerr vs. Ross; Kise & Bro. vs. Cobb & Son; Hafley vs. Cruiksbanks; Siefert & Co. vs. Triel Administrators; Irwin vs. Long (2); Shore vs. Brinton; Crown and wife vs. Sellers & Stewart McKee *et al*.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Starrett.

Wm. Roley, *alias* Wm. Rawle, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Johnson, was acquitted.

A. Randell, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Sinclair was convicted of assault and battery.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Albert Schmidt, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Eliza Rantenberg.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of John Hoerr, indicted for forcible entry, on oath of Carolina Ewing.

Jacob Van Arlen, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of B. Alexandra, was acquitted and the prosecutor directed to pay costs.

The jury is on the case of George Roth, indicted for larceny by bailee.

James Hanlon is on trial, on a charge of perjury.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Result of the Election—The Encampment Resolve to Ask Congress for a Change in the Pension Laws, &c., &c.

Yesterday morning upon the reassembling of the Department Encampment, balloting for the election of officers was resumed, with the following result:

Department Commander—James W. Latta, Post No. 2.

Senior Vice Commander—S. A. Loosch, Post No. 26.

Junior Vice Commander—D. O'Neil, Post No. 10.

Chaplain—Rev. John Sayers, Post No. 16.

Medical Director—C. C. V. Crawford, M. D., Post 28.

Council of Administration—J. R. Mullikeu, Post 1; J. Emory Byram, Post 5; C. H. Foote, Post 71; C. H. Gross, Post 97; O. S. Haltenbranch, Post 182.

Delegate to National Convention, Norman M. Smith, Post 117; Delegates at Large, David Brannon, Post 5; C. F. Hull, Post 10; E. B. Young, Post 15; Thos. Lees, Post 20; M. Brosius, Post 81.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Encampment petition Congress to pass a resolution to pay the same pensions to soldiers of the army and navy and marine corps who have lost an arm below the elbow or a leg below the knee, as is now given to comrades who have lost an arm above the elbow or a leg above the knee, when the pensioner so disabled is unable to wear an artificial limb; and that a copy of this resolution be presented to each Congressman, recommending that immediate action be taken.

Resolved, That the soldiers of the late war in this department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., assembled in convention in Pittsburgh, January 27, 1876, respectfully urge our Representatives of Pennsylvania, the justice of passing the bill now before them, for the relief of the surviving soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments who so gallantly defended the honor of our State and country upon the soil of Mexico during the war of 1846, '47, '48.

Resolved, That the eloquent and elegant address delivered by Comrade C. J. Arms, before the Encampment, be published in full, as a part of the proceedings.

Encampment adjourned.

The City Printing.

The *Evening Telegraph* says: "The act of Assembly says the city advertising shall be awarded to two newspapers, which shall be the lowest responsible bidders. The *Dispatch* and COMMERCIAL were the two lowest responsible bidders, and under the ruling of the strict constructionists are entitled to the awards, as the law does not provide that one of the papers shall be printed in German. Councils have established a dangerous precedent in designating a German newspaper as one of the city printers."

The *Telegraph* is mistaken in saying that the act of Assembly provides that the "city advertising shall be awarded to two newspapers," etc, The sixth section of the Wallace act provides that "the printing and all other kinds of work to be done for the city, shall be performed under such contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, under such regulation as shall be prescribed by ordinance," etc. The city, for years past, has had a law requiring that the advertising be done in one English and one German paper, and this ordinance was not repealed by the one recently passed in conformity with the Wallace act.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A SEWER caved in on Grant street yesterday.

THE South Side "rag baby" case, before Alderman Heisel, has been amicable settled.

THE report that a change in the Chief of Police is to be made is neither admitted nor denied.

WE are indebted to James McMillan, the well-known job printer, for a very neatly printed calendar.

A BOY named Jacob Grouse, about eleven years of age, fell from an express wagon yesterday, on Middle street, Allegheny, and broke his arm.

THE second annual ball of the Latta Guards (Company B, Nineteenth Regiment, N. G. P.,) will be given at Wilkins Hall, Fourth avenue, on Friday evening, 28th inst.

MRS. SHAEFER, residing on Carson, near Thirtieth street, fell down a cellar stairway Wednesday evening, sustaining serious internal injuries, which it is feared will cause her death.

MESSRS. Murray and Kilgore returned from Harrisburg yesterday, having laid their cases before the Attorney General in regard to the Monongahela bridge. The matter is under advisement.

THE committee of the "Sheltering Arms," Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Dillon, return thanks to Messrs. B. F. Fahnestock, Henderson, Holland, Flack and Boehm, and Thompson & Co. for their liberal donations of medicines.

THE meeting of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which was to be held at Germania Hall, Allegheny, next Monday, has been changed to Lafayette Hall, this city. The former hall was deemed too small.

CORONER McCALLIN held an inquest yesterday on the remains of the boy Chas. Canon, whose death on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad at the Point Bridge was reported yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SHORTLY after five o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred at the Eagle Oil Refinery on Railroad street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. An alarm was sent in from box 75, but the services of the department were not needed.

AT a meeting of the Allegheny Base Ball Club, yesterday, it was decided to make a call in fifty per cent. of the capital stock, so that the club can secure their charter. On the first of next month the club will commence putting Union Park in order to play in, making the grounds 450 by 500 feet, and will erect a fence around it twelve feet high.

Dr. Clark's Resignation.

The Rev. Alexander Clark, D.D., editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, has tendered his resignation, not being able to perform the service on this paper, in connection with his other duties. He had not been in robust health for some time, but hopes soon to be able for work again, pastoral or other, in whatever field he may be called to occupy. He did a good work on the *Recorder*, while he had charge of it, and its patrons, as well as the publishers, have a high appreciation of his services, and will regret his retirement.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

An audience filling the spacious Opera House in all parts, and embracing largely the intelligence, beauty and fashion of the city, greeted Maggie Mitchell last night, when she played *Fanchon*. Her impersonation of the *Cricket* is beyond criticism—simply perfect. The people were introduced to her first in this character, and she has never lost her place in their hearts, so that, when *Fanchon* is announced, an overwhelming crowd is assured. The company rendered her very acceptable support, and the play passed off without a flaw. The applause was frequent, hearty and, what is better, really deserved.

This evening Miss Mitchell will impersonate *Jane Eyre*—and she will do it well. As this performance is for her benefit the house should be crowded.

Library Hall.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was given at Library Hall last night, by a combination, the chief attraction of which is a little actress, hitherto unknown in this city, calling herself Lottie, who appeared in the character of *Topsy*. Her personation of the part was fully as good as that of Mrs. Howard, who acquired so great a reputation in that *role* on the first presentation of the play, some twenty-odd years ago. The *Uncle Tom* of Mr. George Dunkle and the *St. Clair* of Mr. H. G. Clarke were well done, while the *Eva* of little Mabel Leonard was simply wonderful. The support by the other members of the combination was only "so-so." The peace will be repeated this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Lurline and Watson will eat, drink and be merry in the big crystal tank to-night, and the other variety artists will disport themselves in pleasing and novel acts. The house is crowded at each performance.

Mr. Gotthold at Youngstown.

Mr. J. N. Gotthold and the Opera House company played at the Youngstown, O., theater on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and appeared to have pleased everybody. Mr. G. is highly praised for his carefully acted *Othello* and *Shylock*, while Mr. Waverly comes in for special praise for having acquitted himself so creditably in the character of *Iago*. The company are now in Wheeling.

OUR THOROUGHFARES.

Meeting of the Street Committee—Cleaning By Contract.

A special meeting of the Street Committee of City Councils was held last evening, Mr. Thomson in the chair.

Mr. Metzger, from the sub-Committee on Appropriations reported, recommending that an appropriation of $175,005 be asked for the street department for the ensuing year.

It will be remembered that $55,000 of the amount is special, and is intended for the paving of Wood street, Fifth avenue, Market street and parts of Diamond alley, Second avenue and First avenue. The report was adopted.

Mr. Metzgar moved that an ordinance be reported to Councils providing for the cleaning of streets of the First and Second districts by contract.

Mr. McClung moved to amend by including the streets of the Fifth and Sixth districts also.

Considerable discussion was had on the amendment, after which it was voted down.

The motion of Mr. Metzgar was then put and carried.

The fifty per cent. assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of Main street from Carson street to the Ohio river, was approved.

A sub-committee was appointed to examine into the matter of the opening of School alley, between Davidson and Sheridan streets; also, one to report a remedy for the present condition of Mansfield avenue and Washington street; also, one to report on the damage of Butler street, near Fifty-fourth street.

Ordinances were ordered to be reported to Councils with affirmative recommendations as follows: For the assessment of damages caused by grading Liberty avenue; granting the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company the privilege to erect poles and construct a telegraph line throughout the city.

Adjourned.

LIBRARY HALL COMPANY.

Annual Meeting

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Library Hall Company was held at the building yesterday, at two P. M. The annual report was read, showing a decline in receipts as compared with past years. The old board were re-elected, the only change in the management being the declination of Thomas N. Miller to further serve as secretary, he having filled that position since the organization. After a resolution of thanks to Mr. Miller for past services, Mr. J. B. Jackson was nominated and elected as Secretary. Mr. Jackson will ably represent the interests of the Library Association as well in the Board, that organization desiring representation. The harmonizing of the two corporate bodies for one purpose, namely, to free the hall from debt, so as to leave its net revenues to increase the sinking fund, is highly gratifying to be promoted by a joint management to that end.

THE two Jacobs, brothers, convicted of assaulting Isaac Mills, Sr., were yesterday sentenced to five years and four months in the penitentiary.

MAGGIE HESBIN, the little girl who was badly burned at her mother's house on Kilbuck street, Allegheny, died last night.

Where Does it all Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the head and little glands are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. The life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, and the only one that accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines. MWF&*

Stocks and Bonds at Auction

this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

4 $1,000 bonds Chartier's borough.
100 shares Union Bridge.
10 shares Fifth Avenue Bank.
10 shares Boatmans Insurance Company.
25 shares Allemania Insurance Company.
50 shares Manchester Bank.
50 shares Columbia Oil Company.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic medicines is at Geyer & Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

STATE NEWS.

Union City has a female incendiary.

Tionesta is going to have a bear hunt.

Much typhoid fever in Greensburg, but mild cases, so far.

There were twenty-eight deaths in Burgettstown during 1875.

Mr. Guy Foreman has been reappointed Postmaster at Corry.

Kittanning has received and placed in position a new fire alarm bell.

The Lewisburg Academy of Music has been destroyed by fire. Loss $5,000.

A three-card-monte man has been beating Pottsville fools out of their money.

In Altoona the tally of converts made by recent revivals foots up over three hundred.

William Cole was run over by a train near Wilkesbarre on Monday and instantly killed.

Earl township, Berks county, has fifteen persons who are eighty years of age and upward.

The Johnstown